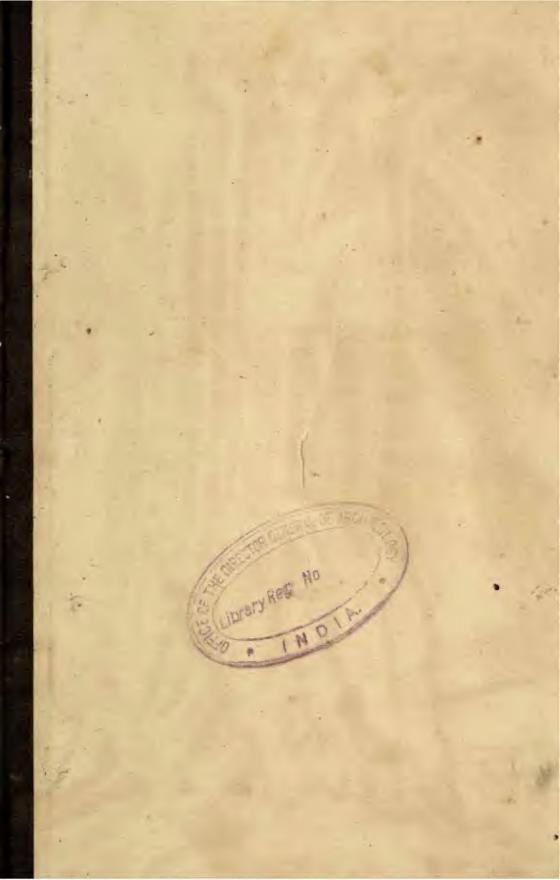
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र्यवः के वर्गराणी श्रुष्ट्या महिनास से ।

THE STORY OF THE EIGHTEEN HEROES (PREFACE TO THE KESAR-SAGA). 37244 37244

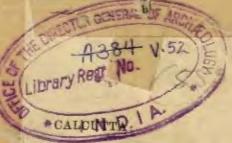
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PEDITED BY

A. H. FRANCKE,

Moravian Missionary.

Published for the Bibliotheca Indica by the Asiatic Society of Bright.



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PREFACE.

My sincerest thanks are due to the Council of the Asiatic Society for allowing me to edit for the Bibliotheca Indica a Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga. The plan of the work is the following:

Prologue to the Kesar-saga. Birth of Kesar. Wooing and marriage to a'Bruguma. Kesar's journey to China and marriage to a Chinese Princess. Kesar's journey to the North. Capture of a'Bruguma by the king of Hor. Kesar's defeat of the king of Hor.

Accompanying the Tibetan text will be given a vocabulary of the

new words and an abstract of contents.

In criticising one of my former papers on the Kesar-saga, one of my critics makes the following remark with reference to the line Sangs reguals blangbai gri zhiq dgos, 'you must have a knife to stab Buddha': "if this line occurs at all!" This means no less than suspecting me of introducing new lines into the saga, simply to suit a certain purpose of my own. I must say that it would be very unvise of me to do so. I could easily be exposed. There is not only a British rount Commissioner at Leh, who could find out a great deal with the help of Urdu, as well as any of the visitors to Ladakh, numbering about 50 in a year, but there is also a whole staff of missionaries at Leh, some of whom have just as critical a mind as any German professor.

What I have to do with regard to the Tibetan text is to correct orthographical mistakes, if they are due to carelessness of the writer. In all doubtful cases I shall give, as I have always done, the word in the doubtful spelling as well; this refers especially to the names In this edition I shall not even attempt to reconstruct incomplete verses, but leave them as I find them.

egards the value of the oral versions of the Kesar-saga, it is mighty pobable that they will be of a similar usefulness for a thorough understanding of the Kesar-epic, as are the Norse versions of the Nibelungen-saga for the understanding of the Nibelungen-epic. With regard to my former publication of the irth-story of Kesar, I was told that it was an abridged repetition of the Kesar-epic. This cannot possibly be said of the present version of the saga, because it is entirely different from the former. A whole chapter like the "Prologue to the Kesar-saga" does not appear to occur in the epic at all."

^{*} Also the Mongolinn version of the Kesar-saga (Schmidt's translation) does not contain it, but starts with the birth-story of Kesar.

But also of the latter there may exist several recensions. The oral versions of the Kesar-saga are interesting also from another point of view. They show what the Ladakhis hold of the Kesar-religion at the present day. For that this mythology has not yet ceased to exercise the power of a religion, is shown most plainly in the marriage ritual and in the g Ling glu.

The following version of the Kesar-saga was dictated slowly by an inhabitant of *Khalatse*, who was brought up in *Lerdo* near *Tagmacig*. This version is probably the one which is current at *Lerdo*. The name of the dictator is *dKon mchog bKrashis rgya mthsopa*. The name of the writer is *Yeshes rig 'adzin*, munshi of *Khalatse*.

A. H. FRANCEE.

अ। मिर-मी-रवर-मिन्द्र-वर्ड-वर्जुन-प्रे-से-रवरा सुटसार्थन।

ञ्र इंगा

MA

No. I.

स्थान्त्रात्तर्भात्त्राचे स्थान्त्र स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान्तः स्यान्तः स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान्तः स्यान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थाः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः

श्राट है. छ हुना हिमा ने प्राटश । इ.डिमा ने श.छ. यर टा. मीर क्रूर श.या श्राटा । हेर्स व्यक्तस्य ने वित्तर्भ कृष्णया ने हित्यमिक्षाकृषा कृषा स्था स्टार्के। स्थ मीतार्थमा अस्ता रेत्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राहित्स्रत्वा कार्यायात्रास्त्रेर्द्रिमा मिर.येश.शूट.है। ट्रेट्स.ची.६.प.शूट.है.चर्ट्राया जय.चेश्वस.चीतेश. वर्देदशताश्चर। देवु मि.बूचे वशाची वशामि कुचार वेर हे लूटशा दे तथा क्ष.स्.४१८.वे.वे.वे.वे.वे.व्यापट.राजाजूचे.के.ल्र्ट.के.का.इ.जाड्ररकारा स.काड्री ट.रेट.ची.किट.तर्य.चे.टे.ट्र.जाटश. चर्डेटश.त। चि.वृच्।वेशवेशवि वृच्।वेचे. रे.ल्राचा स्ट्रेड्ड्रेर.इ.पर्याड्डरकाचा रे.वशकारारीटाकारायाकेश. गार्श्वरकी बिरानर् से से हे सालामा स्वाक्ष्य के के ब्रिया कर है। दे साहमा लायरेट है न प्रतिहर्भ। डेबिश किया राज्य मार्थिया मार्थिया हो दुशा रहेट. मीर बिना हिट तपुर्देश सूर्ण पर्देश र वेशाम सूने वेश पर्वे अट सुर हुने सू इ. इ. अय. इ. के. लूट त. कूर्येश जनवर्षा विट त्येश येश विट टे. म. में है. र्दाश्चिम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः । मदाहित्यदानुस्य विद्याने विद्याने मददा चक्रिक्टिन्चर्डिया वर्डिया विक्रिक्ट प्रमा

No. 2.

 टे.प.लूट.बे.व्य.च्.ल.ड्रेस्थ.त। सं.व्य.च्। ट.रेटची.चट.चप्र.वंश.क्ट.स. प्रविक्षिमायानुरादे प्रविक्षिमान्द्रायदायान् श्रेट खे प्र्मा बेरहा देवहाया र्यद्राकारीमान्नेशामाथार्द्धरमार्थेट श्रेडेरशय। मिट हरी दर र प्यूर यामर्ग्नीत्रसार्या ज्ञास्य प्रतृता ५.४.वर्षेणेर जेर देर विनाय नुमाया विमा यर्वे शूट यर्टा मूट यर्वे शक्षा तर कार्य लट यर्ज मार्श्ट है। यट चत्रीमानुकाने चब्काच। तनुक्रीनाचितान्य हेमानीका चेकाने। तनु डुनाक्षेत्रस्मिवद्यासमुराने प्यन्ति। अस्त्रिमिर्दिने नगराके समिक्षेत्र द्रजाड़र राजांबर तारी लूरशा सि.क.ची यर यतु वर ती परी हुवा क्र शक्र दे प्रश्ने के वर्षा महिना भाग ने प्रमाण दे वर्षा भाग ने वर्षा भाग श्राम्था क्रांत्र देशाहीस्थित्रियान्यासा देशहेगा प्रधिमाशास्त्र्य्त्रत्यास्त्रित्शात्रशा माश्रयः १.४५७४ स्त्राच्याम् । ५८०० विकिन्दे से द्वाप्त विकास विका राज्यांच्यांच हे हुर ल्यां हे सिट है या ल्या है ज्या है ज्या है ज्या है ज्या है । दे प्रा नदे नद् न्युम् अप्तर् देश नदे अभिन्युम वेरशय। ष्य ने प्रश्ति। सित्यात् । ट.ट्ट.चक्टिंग्याजायकेशावरे वृचारचा मिजायकूट । ट.ट्ट. मर्त्ये में श्रद्भा विद्या होता हो में स्वीतिक मार्जिन हेन्या हेन्या हुन्या हुन्या हुन्या हैन्या ह हे.रेग्रेव.सष्ट्रम्,जाश्रार.त्.सब्द्रमःवशा वित्तमिहेश.मं.शर.त्.पंचर नीया 5/1 द्वाश।

बनान्तर्वेश्वर्त्तर्भात्वा । अस्तिन्तर्भात्वा । अस्तिन्त्रिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्तिनिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्तिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्तिन्तिः । अस्ति

द्रमुश्यम् द्रमुश्यदे स्ट्रम् ।।

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श्रीट मी 'छ 'ये श्रीट मे दे हैं से भा के दे दे है।

श्रीट मी 'छ 'ये श्रीट मे हैं में हैं

No. 4.

भूत्रे भूत्रे निर्मा क्षेत्र ने क्षेत्र निर्मा क्षेत्र भूत्र निर्मा कष्ट भूत्र निरम्भ क्षेत्र भूत्र निरम्भ कष्ट भूत्र निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ क्षेत्र भूत्र निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ क्षेत्र भूत्र निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ कर्य निरम्भ क्षेत्र निरम्भ कष्ट निरम्भ कर्य निरम

No. 5.

द्भार्याद्भार्थः भीनायः कृतः द्भार्यः । श्रीयः द्भार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः । श्रीयः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः । श्रीयः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः । द्वार्यः व्यार्थः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः । द्वार्यः व्यार्थः द्वार्यः द्वार्यः । द्वार्यः व्यार्थः ।

श्वीक्रिंसिन्सिम् रही पठन्ने प्रधाना ब्रीट सायर हे निवेश मुन्यले ख्रा हेन। श्विर्धिक अमेरिनिक्न निक्रम निक्रम ब्रीट समिर हे र्युर्व सम्बद्ध केरा श्वार्यवी माराया यह दे त्याराव। ब्रीट आमर हे द्युदेश मत्ट इंदर हेता शुक्तिक समायान वर् ने वसदा । ब्रीट मी सु मार्नु ट इस के र । स्वासं नक्ताने प्रयम् व। म्रीट सम्दर्भी माया कर स्वर केर श्रीदार्यादी है या सामजना साहे । त्या दा ब्रीट अमर नी वेना यान इन हेन। र्मुब्रुत्यु वट.क.स्ट.क्रे.क्सट.व। म्रीटाश्रामरामी थे सर है में मार्थ के न श्रीयादे स्टाई त्या वा मार्थर रॉवे मार्थर रे ख्राक्त केव। श्रीटायां यठन्दे तथटा है। नगर संदे न्द्रवर्र ख्र छन्। मूर्यायवर्दित्रयद्वा मूँ स घर नी घर दर्ने द्व हे न।

मीय-देश-स्त्राहर संस्थ्री मीय-देश-स्त्राहर संस्थ्री मीय-देश-स्त्राहर संस्थ्री मीय-स्त्राहर संस्थ्री संस्याह संस्थ्री संस्थ्री संस्थ्री संस्थ्री संस्याह संस्थ्री संस्थ्री संस्थ्री संस्याह संस्या

No. 6.

श्चर्रात्रहर्न्त्रामान्त्रहर्षा अस्तर्भे स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वर्णके स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णके स्वरत्य स्वरत्य

र्ट्रमधुस्रसारम्ब्रस्सायम्बर् म्लिश्ह्यत्तर्भात्राम् स्वत्रामान्यत्तुनानाक्ष्यतः। र्ट्राम्बुस्स्यास्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्था संन्यायेट के संविगार्क सा हुशर्त, यहेट के हुश क्या के में र जा। न्तर्वातर्नामार्वेनःवातर्मामाञ्चनासायम। वट्यत्रुवानाः द्वायत्रुवाना हेनास्य दर। रे.बनाल्सरासर। अ.स.स्थानेभात्रस्याक्ष.बनावी.चरेरशा मिट्नीकार्त्रायटार्ट्य न्द्रायक्त्रान्टा ष्यः संस्तान्त्रेशः वदः हते । दृद्रशः वा कुर् । दृद् मिन्गी कं वे ता सबद स विनाद देव। र्देदः मिश्च स्राधाः स्थितः स्थायम् स्थिना यद्वीता । लिमनी राट ब्रेचिश क्षेचा वश सिचा मू स न कु न मिर्हिट मू।

स्रोतर के क्षा के के क्षा के

No. 7.

अ.श.श्रंत्राच्यां केश्वाद्यां निर्माणाः वित्यां वित्यां केश्वाद्यां केश्वाद्य

र्ने, रेशका कुर्यात्र प्रत्ये हु, रेचीश चारेश त्तर हैं सी पर्ट किर तथी । मूल्य मुक्त प्रत्ये हु, रेचीश चारेश तथर हैं सी पर्ट किर तथी र शा बुश्याद्वर्ग्यस्य वित्ता स्त्रीय स्त्

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च्युच्चम्द्रित्र्वर् द्वार् द्वार क्षेत्र्वः विद्या क्षेत्र्यः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या क्षेत्रः विद्या कष्ट्रः विद्या कष्ट्यः विद्या विद्या कष्ट्यः विद्या विद्या कष्ट्यः विद्या विद्या कष्ट्यः विद्या विद्य

म्रोन्स्यान्त्रः होत्रायः वर्षः सामान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्

अ १८ अ८ र १ मर वे प्रेर सम्बद्धि है । रे.जामन्तरन्तरन्तर्भे वर्गर्नेश सिर्व अर्गो तिर शास्य हिना भ्रे छेता। रे.ज.विष्यु.सम्.वि.वेर.चरेचारम्बाश न्ट्रमुद्र सम्दिन्यम् दिन्य साम्य दिना भ्री केत। रे.ज.से.च.च्रेर.च्र.चरचारच्रा च नद्र अर्मे तिर शामर विगासि छन्। रे.ज.च.चडर.त्.चरच.र्ज्ञा सर्वे सर्वे विषयः साम्य विमाञ्चे छेता। देः अन्तर्भः द्वेषः मेदः सः यन्नादम् सा ष्प्रायत् सम्दिन्स्याम् क्षिम् क्षेत्रे हेन्। दे.जासाजा हट में या नदमा देनी सा परीक्र अम् प्रियः शामग्रीमा क्षे केश र्ने तात् व न्यर त्यस वर्ष्य वर्ग दर्गे सा चेत्रक्षःसर्गे विमःसम्बन्धिः हेन। रे य ने य में सुन्द न् न न न न न मूर दुश शु.मूट च र किर श्रीकर बुना है। कुर । रे अर्गार् मार् के मिर या यहमार्गिश।

लम् सः इटः स्ट्रांदिरः श्राप्तरं कुना श्रे केरा रेजायनायनार्द्रसायन्त्रार्वोद्ध। मिरासार्ट्रास्त्रिरः सम्बद्धान्त्रे छेत्। रे.लचंट.चंट.हुटश.चटचं.ट्रेश ब्रॅंट.वेर्ट.थ्रम्.रचित्रःशक्तर्त्वतःश्चे क्रेन। दे अ वृद्ध क्या देश वी वर्ग रेगे हा। श्रदे अर्मे विमर श्रामन विमास्र हेन। दे.ज.चण्य. ह्यू. ह्यू.च.च.च.च्यूश। श्राम्बर्गी अमेरियास्यायर हिमा क्षेत्रे हेरे। दे.ज.र्याजा. मूर्त्रा चर्चार्यासा निर्दे रदश्यक्षिर श्राप्तर हिना क्षे केरा रेज्यः इन्युः इत्यः यन्ना द्रेन्यः । र्टे.मी.रटश.रिंट.श्राम्य.धुना.से.क्रेरी देश्यन्त्रयद्गारः ये वन्नाद्नेशि

No. 8.

 मिंद्राया केंद्र रहे से दे प्रयोग मिंद्र स्टरणा सामा प्रयोग साम है दे प्रयोग रूट् अंतर अ. वृद् . लूर . इर . पर्या। रे.वर्श र. वेट . स्ट. श्र राश्वर तकवा है. वेर प्रिंट पर केर डेर हे सेर । देवे वर वर्ष प्राय के केर साम्य से मिर्दे । मेर्रे सम्रमेर सित्रिम भेदराय। मेर्रे सेन् के द्यु सरायु र सर। न्द्रा त्रिर प्रते । सु : अ : अ : अ : अ : द्र्येव : द्र्येव : हे : द्रमुक्ते : इर : सुष्ठ : यत्र मी द्राविमा लॅर्न मेर्ना लगार्चमामिल्यामाकी द्यार देट समिराय देट प्रहिंद पर केर नसम्बु। दे.बुनाना बुर्ने देशूर नरा बः कुने सुबनानी सर्वे ता राष्ट्रीय। रेड मुडे देना ह त्यास घर या भेर हैन। रे मुडेश। साम हें स्पर देश.सूट्श.ज.चरेट.वे। टश.लव.सून्येश.चुन्ये.च.कुल्य.बुरशा डिंट.ग्रीश. ट.ज.सब.बूर्चेश्चराचेचा.चट्ट्र.क्रिट्ड्र.हो। देश.ब्र्ट्रश.ज.चरट.क्रे.पिड्टिशा ने निकास के का प्राप्त के निकार के निया के निकार मूर्यास्थानश्चेतास्त वावश्यास्य स्ट्रीयासावश्चेताचेराव। प्रश्न हुंचे हा पूर अर में पूर्वाश रेट ज़ैट अर्ड क्योश शट होतु वट वंश वर डेस. सेन् हुंगा दे हूंग्र से यह दे दे से सहे। विग रे रे या स्मार मार रे सेदायासासायेदायम। देखानीसायम्य स्टा न्ययायाम्दि संस् १८:अक्ष्याचा श्रीया १:स्यानी सहमाया सम्बन्धा होना लूर क्ष्मा मिर्डे उत्तर सत्य पर्नाशा

No. 9.

दे.चा पर्शामर जी.वर दे.वुर.वे.वुर.वे.वुर.वाम क्र्यूर वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र दे.वक्र विकास क्राया क्राय

वि.ए। टक्षापूर मानर क्टा मानि रहाता करीर क्री केर हे करेश ही लिजाला अवशा हुर्य, सार्याः लीशा हुर्य हुर्यः श्रीवरा मोर्थ्यः पाह्न हुर् पर्वानी सा डेर-सम्पर् हिमानवृक्ष केर डेर पर्मा रेज्य हीट समर मी क्रिंग सामर स विमार्भेर हैं। रे अप्रायमित संबेमा भर हैर रमा। सिया सुर्से माधुका ही केन हेर पर्मा सुर्से मिठमामी सेर परमार मिना से परमा केन से । सुर्से महिमात्रातमाद्येनात्रातनमात्रेत्रात्री सुद्रामहिमात्रात्रानीनात्रवटाद्वाद्वीतन्त्रा कुर्मा रे.रेश.र्वेर.डी.तीम.पा.डीत्.रेयर.स्युचित.यधुर्मा.यी.क्.चीतिस.स्री. डेन्स्। नुकंष्यदेन्स्यान्त्रियायादेन्स्यानुष्याया। नुनरामायादेन्त्यित्न लेक्स्। इटाइक्स्यान्द्रिम्युयान्गरास्त्रिक्केक्स्। नेख्यास्यान्नीयः यम् सर्मा सर्मे सायम् स्वार हेर्ने । देर्ने न हमा सायमुर स्वर बेर व। सुर्देव चीच-रेचार-म्.र्नेट-के.लिज-र्थश्रपुत्रा-चरेट-कुर-बुर-परेचा कु.सूकाराक्षण टे.समोर. र.चमी. प्रेश.मी. से.झ्.स.मूचो. चडार. है.झू.ल. चर्डेश. कुरे डुर.पर्टेगी। र्गितिसम्बेत्रस्या विद्राक्त्रः श्रीष्ट्रश्चरत्या विद्राक्त्रामा व. के. स.सिट. वट. मी. प्रचेत कर उत्ती व. के. सिट. वट. मी. पडिंच हर ही. प्रचेत . उर्भन्म व्या उर्भेर्ये स्थित व्या स्था में स्था यर्वा देश भूषे इस परिवा। क्षा अस श्री श्री क्ष्मा राज्य समित ! श्री यादि अपूर डरामासक्ससामव्यायद्राम्प्राम् हेरायुन्नाकेराया। विरीक्ति वासासनायम् ड्रिस्सिम् हिना क्षेत्रे के द्वा मिन्न मान्य क्षेत्र हो हिना या ने स्ट क्षेत्र हो हो हो हो हो है। १९ देश य वर केर लें। दे हमा हेर कर दे। जमा दर्श येश या पदिशय। देश्यान्त्रहरूराचा अधियो। दर्शयाहीरायान्द्रायान्द्रायान्त्रहरू

रमारा है ने लूट ज़र है पर्देश तथा। का हुश जन्म भाव है है वी है से ति.र्थर.रेट.बरश.यीम.लूर्य। के.इ.धि.य.रेगोर.त्.लूर्या वचा ताची.र्नेग्रासि. राजित। मेर्ज्याराज्येत मेर्ट्यूट प्रान् क्रिया व वार में वमें वसह से उ लेव लेव। र सद ममें वर दगर से लेव। सम मीयमी वासमा देशियो विदासकी विदासमा वासमा स्थान स्थान स्थित समित मिस्रिन्गरसंभित्। देयदे दर्गित देय दमासंभित्। द्रार्थिय संसर लेका सामर रेमानु संस्थित। मार्थर रेसीर संस्था ५५ मधी सेर स लेद। र्ट.ह.स.मा.लेद। इटश.ग्री.मि.मा.लुदा छ.३५ मनास.लुदा सन्नामी मार्या मध्ये देश मास्या देश मास्या देश स्था है स्था से से स्था से स्था से स्था से स्था से स्था से स्था क्ष.चुरा.चर्चितरा । रे.चरा.चराजा.चुरे.चुरे.चाधर.जा.शुर.के.का.चुरा.चर्चित. प्रश्रिक स्थापित हो हिं होता स्थाप स्थाप होता हो स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप देक्शायाक्षेत्रयाभेद्दास्मानस्यक्षान्यस्याभागे स्टाष्ट्रे सहर पडें के चंद्र स वना नर्व श्राट न रहा हुँ या श्राट शाम्य नी र्वत में हर सार्वा मेर समिर तात्रश्चेत । बुर वितृ ह्याश्चरः सत्ययायेश वितृ दे से न्या विदे हटः मित्रामहोत्रात्रे निर्देशिया राजार वार्था देर् रे. मित्र देशीर लेग वार्शेट है। रट.रट.चीक्ट.रा.२.श्रूट.। रा.थू.रेशज.र्टूट.शकर.बुट्.श्रदाशक्तिरशादा शत। चर्वनाश्रुदःवश। श्रु.लटःश.प्रेश.श्रुट।।

PROLOGUE TO THE KESAR-SAGA.

Abstract of Contents.

1. In the land Kalakol there lived the fore-father bKrashis shis and his wife.*) They made a little field, borrowed some seed from another man and sowed it. There only grew a single plant, which they watered well, until it became a tree. From this tree (perhaps the later tree of the world) they received a rich harvest of wheat and barley, each grain being of the size of a pigeon. Then they built a barn and stored it up.

2. One day in spring, when the fore-father went to look after the grain, he found that all the grain had turned into worms. worms ate up one another; until only one huge worm was left, who alone filled the barn. After seven days, when the fore-father went to see the worm, it had become a very beautiful child, so tender, that if placed in the san, it would melt; if placed in the shade, it would freeze. It had golden locks falling from the fore-head down to the breast, and a silver pig-tail falling down to the waist.

3. The fore-father went to the teacher r Tse dgu, who lived in a hermitage in "the cold valley," to ask what name ought to be given to the child; and the teacher told him to call the child Dong your mila

sngonmo.

4. The boy Dong γsum mila engonmo loved to go a-hunting with two dogs. Once these dogs seized (arrested) an ogre with nine heads on the rock above the hermitage. The ogre implored the boy not to kill him and promised to be his helper in war and sport. The boy, who did not know what to do, went to ask the teacher about it.

5. The teacher told him that it was necessary to kill the ogre, and that out of his body the land g Ling would come into existence: Out of four of his heads the four walls of the g Ling-castle, out of four other ones the four corners (towers) of the g Ling-castle, out of one of the heads the floor of the eastle, out of his legs the large beams, out of his arms the smaller beams; the fingers would become the sticks of the roof, the ribs the twigs of the roof, and the interior parts the earth of the roof. The lungs would become the golden gold-hill, and the heart

^{*} This bkrashis is probably identical with the fore-father smith bkrashis, mentioned in No. 9.

the white silver-hill. The stomach would become the Groma-plain, the principal of all plains, and the bowels the rGyuma-gorge, the principal of all gorges. The little stomach would be turned into the hunting ground Spotho nangma, and the eyes into the spring Thsangya; out of his nose would arise the [place] Skad snyan glingbu, and out of the kidneys the rock r Gyab rten.*

- 6. Before all this was finished seven days elapsed, and on the seventh day Dong roum mila sagonmo and his dogs came back hungry to the fore-father and his wife. The latter had been fearing that the boy had stayed away for such a long time, because he was angry with them for not yet having given him a bride. For this reason the fore-father went to the teacher and asked him to cast lots and find out from which of the four directions the bride would come. The teacher advised him to call together eighteen girls from the street, and to see that all of them had been born in the sheep-year. On the occasion of the Bangrifestival, when many guests had assembled, all those girls of the sheep-year were placed in a separate room, and the boy was sent into the same room too.
- 7. As soon as the girls had seen the boy, they all were with child, and after nine months and ten days the first child was born. All were startled, because it had a goat's head instead of a human head, and Dang rsum mila sugarmo went to the teacher to ask what should be the name of the child. When he said that a child of very bad caste with a goat's head had been born, the teacher advised him

^{*} This account of the creation of gLing out of the body of the ogre is what I have called "the creation of the world (garth)." After the opening of Tibet it will probably be possible to find all the places mentioned in the account, and thus to determine the geographical situation of the land gLing (perhaps the Lik of the Mongols). Although the land gLing would then appear to cover only a small portion of the surface of the globe, we must not forget, that in the minds of those early men of gLing it may have constituted the whole world known to them. Even at the present time the conceptions of the Tibetans with regard to the size of the earth are extremely narrow. The name gLing maker castle of gLing may have been originally the name of a high mountain with many peaks. Thus for instance the name of a hill not far from the Saspola bridge is Kesarri mkhar, eastle of Kesar. If in future times it should be possible to fix the situation of gLing, the question will arise: Do we now actually know the home of the Kesarsaga? I do not believe that the question will be settled so soon. In other countries another version of the saga may mention quite different localities. Besides that not all of the names of the Kesar-saga appear to be of Tibetan origin, some of them have a distinctly non-Tibetan character, and others look like translations from another language. Finally, the question of the zodine of the mythology of gLing, as represented in the Agus, will have to be considered before it will be possible to decide the question of the home of the earn.

not to speak of bad caste and to call the child Pasang Idan ruskyes. When he came back, another child was born which had a lizard's head. This also was considered to be of bad caste, but the teacher was of different opinion and said that this child's name was to be Angar Itsangspa. Then the teacher told the boy not to come again, and gave him a letter containing the names of sixteen more Agus, who were to be born.*

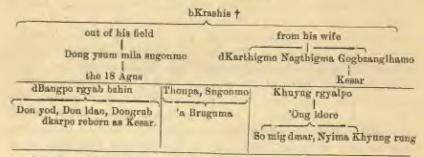
8. When all of the eighteen Agus were born they marched out in the order of their birth, built houses and took wives. Because they had no riches, they started in search of the castle Pachi dpal dong, to get them from there. The Agu dPalle rgodpo, whose mother was a smith's daughter and who was believed to be very stupid, started after the others had left. When crossing a brook, he found a fox who could not get out of the water and who asked to be allowed to jump on the Agu's horse. This he was invited to do and in return showed the way to the castle, where Agu dPalle arrived first of all. The other Agus had lost the way and become entangled in thorns.

9. After some time Agu dPalle asked the grand-mother, who was living in the castle, to tell him what treasures there were in the castle, and the grand-mother answered: "In the land gLing there will be born to father Thonpa and mother sNgonmo a daughter called a' Briguma (a'Bruguma). In the gLing castle to the fore-father, the smith bKrashis, there will be born three daughters, dKar thigmo, Nag thigma and Gog beang thamo. To the lord of heaven there will be born three sons, Don Idan, Don you and Don grub dkarpo. will die in heaven and be born to Gog brang Ihamo, to become the head of the land gLing. To the bird Khu yug rgyalpo will be born the bird 'Ong ldore, and to this one the bird Nyima khyung rung. The latter will subdue Kesar, and will mark the frontier of sun and moon on the sky (the horizon), until Kesar will be reborn. His younger brother, the bird (bat) So mig dmar will then be born and remain on the high rock to hear the news, whether Kesar will be reborn or not." Then dPalle said: "But the treasures, what kinds of them are there here?" and the grand-mother answered: "There is a pot with a red mouth and a kettle with a crooked mouth; the white moon is the axe; there is the rope of several colours rGya stag and the white bag, "Hold-thousand"; the first of horses, the mare Thea langs; the first of cattle, mDzomo ru you; the first of goats, Ra dkarmo; the first of

The names of these Agus will be found in the "Vocabulary and Comments." A list of the 18 Agus with their characteristic marks was also published in the "Indian Antiquary," December, Part II, 1901.

sheep, Dromo; the first of asses, Nagpo kha dkar; the first of dogs, the bitch dKarmo; the first of cats, Nagmo; there is the golding with fire in his mouth; a bow; golden and silver hearth-stones; a pearl-white lamb and a copper [coloured] dog; pearls and a grinding-stone of turquoise." All these treasures Agu dPalle brought to the gLing castle and put them into a store-room. Seven days after he had left, the other Agus arrived and carried off some gold, silver and copper each. When nothing was left, the castle Pachi dpal dong went to pieces and nothing of it remained.*

GENEOLOGICAL TABLE.



In facing the danger of being ridiculed by experts on mythology, I cannot help proposing to interpret passages in No. 9 with the help of the course of the sun. This is suggested in the first place by the occurrence of the word nyima "sun" in the name of the supposed sun-bird. I hope that visitors to Ladakh will take the trouble of ascertaining that this is actually the case. The statement that the sun-bero will be killed by the sun-bird, fire by fire, reminds us of the story of the bird Phœnix, who is burnt and arises again alive and young out of the asbes. This story has, I think, always been explained with the fact that the setting sun disappears in the golden-coloured clouds of the evening sky. Then the prophecy, that the sun-bird will mark the frontier of sun and moon on the sky (the horizon) during the death of Kesar, seems to lend itself easily to the interpretation, that during winter the sun is near the horizon (especially in our mountains). The next prohecy, that the bird (bat) So mig dmar will remain on the high rock and wait for the news of Kesar's rebirth, may refer to a day-myth.

The bat So mig dwar may be the morning star which autounces the rising of the sun. All the treasures of the castle down to the cat Nagmo, carried away by Agu dPalle, seem to be objects of nature; the rest seem to be ordinary treasures.

As regards the animals, there will be no difficulty. The first treasures I am inclined to interpret in this way: The pot with the red month is the sun, the kettle with the crooked month the moon, who mostly does not show her full circular shape; the moon axe may be the new-moon of sickle shape, the rope rype stay of several colours the rain-bow, and the white bag "Hold thousand" the cloud.

[†] bKrashis in No. I and No. 9 are accepted to be identical,

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

No 1.

η α η Κalakol, name of the first country.

SY Apo, great-grand-father, fore-father.

따라 |= 땅별 | grand-mother.

TEN thongros, ploughed field.

हैं हैं। rmotho, time for ploughing.

256 | Idar chu, first irrigation of a field.

ম্ব্ৰা menpa, = ma yinpa, besides.

∃KKI | Lower Ladakhi for ∃KI | said.

35 | - 35 | at the time of.

35 | zam = tsam, so much.

58 | drim, trunk of any tree.

55 | budra, tree.

दे दे | phoron = phugron, dove.

It zod = thsod, measure, alike.

भ्याद्या | yul thag, threshing-floor.

ENA | jalla = zhalba, clay.

हुँ । skyaste, transporting; related to skyelba.

No. 2.

त्रु हैन। 'abu rtsig, caterpillar.

ABEN'SN | 'akhyangsces, to freeze.

chun chun = chunpo, locks or fringes on the fore-head.

35 | coti = cuti, pig-tail.

No. 3.

559 dridon, a cake used for offerings.

युन् र्व | burnt-offering of the pencil-cedar.

TNA | γsan, not γson, listen, imperative tense. The respectful verbs do not change a to o in the imperative tense.

The dgu, nine summits; was also explained as meaning rtsi dgu, counting up to nine in sorcery.

ર્માઇએ સેવ | Dongysum mila, name of the boy of bkra shis; is said to mean "three pits to a man." I am, however, more inclined to spell it ydong ysum mila "three faces to [one] man," which explanation would perhaps point to some figure similar to Brahma. The latter part of the name we find perhaps again in the name Milaraspa.

No. 4.

ÈNE rjespo = rjessu, after.

সুস | kyema, careful, carefully.

प्रदेश में | bzangspo = bzangpo, good.

No. 5.

বৃদ্ধান্ত্ৰ | dgossug = dgos 'adug, must, pres. tense.

নুবৰী gra bzhi, four corners; is said to refer to the towers of the castle.

지구다 | sa skang, said to mean "floor."

STATE | ma ydung, "mother-beam," the thick beams in the roof of a house.

5 75 | bu γdung, "daughter beam," the thinner beams in the roof.

মুক্র | phranmo, "the little ones," expression for "fingers."

র্নাম্ব | thog krab, the branches which are placed on the sticks of the roof, before the earth is stamped on it.

हेंद्रे या | thei phoba, is said to be "the little stomach."

মু'ব্র'ব্র'ব্র' spo mtho nangma, name of a hunting ground.

వ్రాలు! thangya, name of springs of water; compare this word in Jäschke's dictionary.

Z'AL | pholong = phabong, rock.

ম্ব্রি ইনি বি skad snyan glingbu, "well-sounding flate," name of a place where probably the whistling of the wind can be heard.

নুব ইব। rgyab rten, "lean backwards;" name of a rock; against this rock Agu Khromo was thrown.

No. 6.

सॅं इंगे। mo dpe, the book for casting lots.

प्रदे | bang ri, the feast given to celebrate the birth of a child ; it may, however, be given many years later, if the parents are poor.

নিম'উম | bingces, to come out.

ম্ব্ৰা btags, from 'adegspa, to raise [a meal], = give a meal.

चुर्ने Itanmo, a spectacle.

B'AL | khye rang = khyed rang, you.

No. 7.

환경역'로디 sugonla rang, the first (first-born).

런지도하 I ltas ngan, here the same as rigs ngan, low caste.

WE'5 35 | yangdu sgyurcas, to change back. The meaning is here: you must take back your word that the child was of low caste.

মুহেম্মা | ltsangspa = rtsangspa, lizard.

디지도 연구 기 위에 Pasang Idan ru skyes, name of the first Agu; it means "possessing the Friday (Venus), horns growing."

The second part means "lizard;" the first part does not appear to be Tibetan.

지지지 memesis, by the grand-father ; Lower Ladakhi form of the instrumental in si.

भुँ उँ । skyccescan, is almost a participle of the future tense, "they who will be born."

AND bris you, is written; a form of the perf. tense, which is hardly ever used in Ladakh proper.

মন্ত্ৰি বিষয়ে Kha rgan dga ni, name of the third Agu; the latter part of the name is perhaps dga nyi; then it would mean "Old month, day of joy," or Gani alone would mean 'coat of mail.'

BARTBARI Khrai mgo khrai thung, name of the fourth Agu; it means "falcon's head, short falcon."

সুস্নুস্থা Skyaba rgodpo, name of the fifth Agu; it means "wild soup-spoon."

র সমার হাঁ Zlaba bzangpo, name of the sixth Agu; it means "good moon, or month."

ম্ব্র ব্রার্থী আDa dpon gongma, name of the seventh Agu; it means "the high headman of bow-men."

মে মে কি শাম | Ala conggol, name of the eighth Agu; does not appear to be Tibetan; is said to mean "a boot's sole, the stupid one."

বহু ব্যাব্যাব্যুবৃ | 'aBn dmar lam bstan, name of the ninth Agn; it means "red worm, way-leader."

ব্যাই মৃত্য | Shelli buzhung = buchung, name of the tenth Agu; it means "little boy of glass (or crystal)."

্রার বিশ্ব d Ga ni gongba, name of the eleventh Agu; it means "day (?) of joy, the collar," or "coat of mail, the collar."

মন্মন্মি Lag lag rings, name of the twelfth Agu; it means "long hand."

न्द्रभा rKang rkang, rings, name of the thirteenth Agu; it means "long foot."

TE 37 38 3 | Bong mag ldumbu, name of the fourteenth Agu; the first part means "black ass"; ldumbu is said to be a plant.

মৃত্যু ইব্যা bKa blon ldanpa, name of the fifteenth Agu; it means "the state-minister, the possessor."

KKN | range, an ornament.

্ব্ৰেম্ম ক্রিম্ম dPalle rgodpo, name of the sixteenth Agu; it means "wild splendonr, glory."

इन्ध्रदेश। rNa jyu rna rtsal, name of the seventeenth Agu; it means " ear-turquoise, skilful ear;" there was a misprint in my previous list of the Agus with regard to this name.

ন্ত্ৰ স্থা Zlaba dkarpo, name of the eighteenth Agu; it means "white moon, or mouth."

No. 8.

बेद किया skyei their, the order of their birth.

মন্ম মা mgarmo, wife or daughter of a smith.

মুবাইনাই lagrib phogste, got a black spot; used also in the sense of "being stupid."

지흥숙시시 주시 Pachi dpal dong, name of the castle of treasures; the first part I cannot explain; the second means "well or pit of splendour."

5512[51] rtam phongs = rta 'aphongs, sit (behind you) on a horse.

No. 9.

(N) aphi = aphyi, grand-mother; in Central Ladakh the pronunciation of this word is abi.

মতি বিত্তিমা Kha theod beades, spy out, examine.

33 cire, what each = what kinds?

অবস। yabs = yab, father.

অব্যাহ্ব ব। yabs thonpa, name of 'aBruguma's father, "the beautiful (fair) father."

પુરા મુલ્લા yum sugonmo, name of 'aBruguma's mother, "the blue mother;" in the Sheh-version we find the name chorol.

'aBriguma instead of 'aBruguma; it means "the young female Yak."

Just as in India, in Tibet also beautiful women are compared to cows;

see Wintermythus der Kesarsage, No. V, 25.

भेत्र्कि | yin theod, yodtheod, it is, are forms of the dubitative.

(No) aco, lower Ladakhi for ajo, elder brother.

중 결정 기기 the phos biangces, to die; compare 'aboba for phos.

To, younger brother.

মন্মন্মন্থা mGarba bkrashis, name of the smith of gLing; it means "the smith good-fortune."

5गार हैन। ते dKar thigmo, name of the first daughter of the smith of gLing; it means probably "the white-spotted one."

বৃদ্ধা সা nag thigms, name of the second daughter of the smith of gLing; it means probably "the black-spotted one."

ter of the smith of gLing; here we find even bazang for za; the form tsa, which I am told, occurs in the epic, has not yet been discovered in the oral tales; the name means "mother good-ashes, the goddess."

555 55 55 dBangpo rgyab bzhin, name of the Lord of the gods; I am still keeping to this form of the name, because I find it spelled thus in the MS.; but because also the Mougolian version has Indra, it is quite possible that, as Prof. Grünwedel and Dr. Laufer suggest, the name ought to be spelled brgya sbyin = satakratu. But it must be remembered that the latter mode of spelling the word can account only for the pronunciation rgya shin, not for rgyab zhin.

5725 Don Idan, name of the first son of the gods; it means "having an aim."

57 W5 | Don yod, name of the second son of the gods; it means "having an aim."

The epithet "white" in the form of garbo can also be found in the Mongolian version. It is not at all necessary to speak of Buddhist influences, because the name Dongrub corresponds to Siddhârta. As has been shown, the name of Siddhârta was in common use as a personal name in Pre-Buddhist times, just as the name of Dongrub is often met with in Ladakh

at the present time. Both may go back to similar mythological conceptions.

সূত্র বুলার | bya Khuyug rgyalpo, name of the grand-father of the sun-bird; it means "the king-bird Khuyug."

5353 | bya 'ong ldore, name of the father of the sun-bird; does not appear to be Tibetan.

5.3 NETSI by a nyima khyung rung, name of the sun-bird; it means "the sun-bird khyung rung." Here we see the application of laws of sound No. 3 (Ladakhi Grammar) with regard to the name of the sun-bird, which is in full khyung dkrung. (Compare the Ladakhi Prebuddhist Marriage Ritual in the "Indian Antiquary," 1901, Introduction). A similar case we find in the name Lamayuru with regard to the svastika. The latter part of this name is spelt even now-a-days \gamma Yang dkrung. The modern pronunciation of this name being yaru, has not only lost the tenuis before \(\tau_i \) (besides the prefixes), but also the final ng.

নু মান্ত্ৰা by so mig dmar, name of the younger brother of the sun-bird; it means "bat red-eye."

kesar, name of the hero of the saga; the passage in No. 9 speaks very much in favour of the view, that the name of Kesar is to be derived from skye year, the reborn one (newly born).

रेन। deg, pot; an Urdu word.

मिंभें | kha yon, a crooked mouth.

닭지 sgemo = sgyemo, bag.

SE AE | stongshong, holding one thousand (bushels).

53 त्रीव। rtai 'agona, in the origin of the horse, i.e., the first horse.

表記式制 the langs, name of the first mare; the name means "rising of envy;" for this idiom compare 'A Ladakhi Bonpo Hymnal,' song No. IV, Note on No. 9. "Indian Antiquary," Vol. XXX, p. 361. In

my paper 'the spring-myth of the Kesar-saga' we find the name 525 | the ldang, which probably means the same and can be translated in two ways.

5 W5 | rn yon, "crooked horns," name of the mother of all cattle.

र द्वार हो। ra dkarmo, "white goat," name of the mother of all goats.

581 dromo, "heat," name of the mother of all sheep.

त्याद्वान्त्र | nagpo Kha dkar, "black, and white mouth," name of the mother of all donkeys.

. B'N 575 khyimo dkarmo, the white bitch, name of the mother of all dogs; in my 'springmyth of the Kesar-saga' she is called drumbu brang dkar.

ইম্ব্ৰাই | bila nagmo, black cat; name of the mother of all cats.

ANA A Khala me bar, "fire burns in the mouth;" name of a famous gelding.

화지기 sgidba = sgyidba, hearth-stone.

\$\sum_{\infty} \sqrt{\infty} \curu, = byiru, coral; a branch of corals is called a "hand of corals."

র্মণান্ত। theighu = theigh, grinding stone.

्रा मिट किया झेया जो सर मि केट सामित । भीट सामित स्थाप सर मि केट सामित ।

No. 1.

इ.र्यार जुरू थर वेश नामना रेपार जु बिचा चुर जू । र वना सदे वट वरा नायन वना सं विना सट स् मालमान्यार स्त्राय दश्व शुर वर्ष क्षा क्षेत्र वसा म्लम्बर्मार्यायायायायायायायायायायायायाया मायनान्त्रमार्ये दे दशमश्रद् क्षेट रेनारमार्ये। श्रे सेदे नुसाया गर्भेना सासाम्य देना भेदार्थे । क्रानदे रुग्यस्थ्रम् सामन रेना केन्द्रे । विक्:र:रे.रेशजापर शामन रेवालेश स्। र लिया वृट सब्रिया है। मैया पश्चिर लूर लूर र्देनकेकेकात्रमानेहर्नेद्राच्यापन्यापन्यो। र्दे व वर या अस्ति नायना ने दे अस्तिना वर्द स्थित। कृटःकृटः असः दे र जूरि असः विवा वर्ग्य प्रियो रे.शर.कर.कर.वे.पहनाःश.पहनाःहर.वेमाननरःस्वर्धा नालमा वना स्त्रे द र नालका सत् वर र वर लेक रि. रू.चीलश.रा.जार्डश.रा.च रू.चचिर. रू.चा.परीर.लूरे.जूर्। क्ष्मायाम्बिम्दिक्ते द्वर ये कु बिदायाद्ययाभेदाया द्यायाम्विम्वि वरः वर्वन्ति । ज्यास्य स्वत्रायन्त्रायास्य । बुसारामारेनादे देना मुदे मुन्नुभार्त्वेनाद्यां भारत्याभारते । दुमायाम् हिम्दि सहा क्षेत्र हिंद क्षत्र या पात्रु भाषित्। बुंश-रामिडमिदेश्यक्षारम् रम्बरमुंशास्यायस्य

देश्वा वर्षेत्रक्षात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

विचानर्नेश्वानवाद्यान्त्रम् । ह्यू ह्यू कुट क्षे लियान्य में मी मी स्वान्त्रम् । व्यू मा स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् । व्यू मा स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम्यान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम्यान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम्यान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्वन्त्रम्यस्

No. 2.

देश्यःश्वेतः द्वारा विद्यः विद्यः स्वारा विद्यः विद्यः स्वारा स्वरा स्वारा स्व

त्रात्म । त्रात्म व्याप्त स्थान स्य

विश्वास्त्रम् । क्रिंस्यास्त्रम् विष्टास्त्रम् क्रिंस्यास्त्रम् विष्टास्त्रम् विष्टास्त्रम्

दे,वश्यात्राच्याच्याच्या

No. 3.

ट-१८-मार्श्रिया हिप्ता मुक्ता सारा विद्यासम् से द्वारा स्वार्थित स्वार्यित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स श्र्मा बु.क्ट.१४.मीत.राक्षमा पर्नुर.क्षे.लीताक्षप्रीयी.दुकाश्र्ममा रे.क्शलटाकानशाच्या हिरे.रेट.से.श्र.श्र.या.र.लाहाटशालाजूट.हेची श्चामक्षेत्रप्रत्येद्वेद्वास्याद्वेत्र्यप्रविद्वा ह्योद्यायात्र्यात्रप्रविद्वा ब्रीट लीम मान्यर मेर हो। मिट मिट मिट मान्यर मान्यर हो। दे देश मिट सिट सारे रुपु वरायाश्राराङ्गे। का द्वारायर यामक्षिमामायाश्रमायामाङ्गायर अव। र्वे खराहत्ये लाक्षेत्ररायस्य अरायाकृत्ते। अरायाक्ष्यामान्यान् व्यास्त्री ष्यार्ड्रमिष्ट्रेश्रामायाड्याच्यात्रेष्ट्रभेत्राचेश्वाचेश्वाचेश्वामा भुर्यन्य वर्षेत्र सार वर्षे दाय १५ दे हे ले दा विका के साम के प्रसाप वर्षा पर्टर.लूट.चुनोज्जरशा ट्रे.वशांत्र्ट.चोर्डश.मा.लट.ट्रे.व्.शूट.कु.चडेश.सी भुर्यन्त्रप्रदेश्यार्यायसन्ते स्वराहितायाक्षरास्य सम्बर्धे स्वराहिता तासेयासेससाद्यासी देवासाम् वसादी पर्नावीयार्गाया नरेमार्के चूर लिय इर है। मिलीट मिला करे तुर है नक्ट के चूर है। पूट रटामकेशामशामित्वाकेराश्रमिराज्ञेनुस्तरे देश्वीर दे दे मिरादी मिटादा दे प्राट्या प्या मीयात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रां मी किटा देव मोर जूरे अपरेट्रेश।

देन्स्य स्वाप्ता वना संस्थित स्वाप्ता निस्ति स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वापता स्वापता स्वापता स्वापता स्वापता स

च्रीट-च्रीत्राक्त्र देशात्राच्युटकारात्र स्त्राचीकाराट्या कुर्याद्या व्यास्त्र व

हिन्दीस्य स्यायात्र्यस्य स्वायन् दिन्दीस्य स्वयः स्वय

देश्वभादे ह्वन् हेर्यात् भावत् विना स्थाये स्थाये

ल.चशुल.कुमोक्य.नुमाज्ञर.हो। हे.स्.मूल.चक्ष्यश्च पट्ट.स.स.माश्चरता ल.च्रिट.हो। डे.स्ट्रिट.मील.स्.मिट.सर्ट.झु.ल.च्रिट्श.हो। टट्ट.स.स.माश्चरता इ.डिमाज्ञर.हो। नुट.मील.इ.स.स्मायश्चरता

द्वासार्थः १ १ विश्व वि

> हिल् श्रु बैनारम् भूव वरम् । रम्मी नार्षण्यः । मिल् श्रु बैनारम् भूव वर्षः स्वाप्तः ने श्रु बैना स्वर्षः भूवा। मिल् स्वर्षः विम्ह स्वर्षः स्वर्यः स्वर्षः स्वर्यः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्यः स

दश्युः द्याः वृत्तः वृत्तः त्रवृत्तः वृत्तः वृतः वृत्तः वृतः वृत्तः वृत

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य.च्या, प्रस्तिक्ष्ण्यस्ति स्त्राह्मा स्त्राह्म

No. 4,

म्वाद्वमान्द्राकृत्रकृतः स्वाद्वमान्द्रान् स्वाद्वमान्द्रान्यस्वाद्वमान्द्रान्त्रमान्द्रान्तः स्वाद्वमान्द्रम

स्त्रे: द्वर ये मुन विद्युन के द्वर व्यास्त्रे। ये देश ये देश मुन विद्युन के द्वर ये विद्युन स्त्रे। प्रीचितः क्रियां स्ट्रास्त्रे स्ट्रास्त्रे स्ट्रास्त्र । नाश्चर ३ देन स्ट्रास्त्र स्ट्रास

> प्यन्तिमान्द्रित्रिक्षण्येत्रम् । प्रिन्निक्षण्येत्रण्येत्रण्येत्रम् । प्रिन्नम् द्रम् द्रम् स्वस्य स्यस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस

निस्तिन्त्रभावात् । युक्तिस्यात्रभावात् व्यक्षिण्यात्रभावात् । द्वित्तावर्द्धः वेशाः त्यासेदः क्वित्तावर्द्धः वेशाः त्यासेदः वित्तावर्द्धः वेशाः त्यासेदः क्वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्देषः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्धः वित्तावर्द्यः वित्तावर्द्यः वित्तावर्द्दः वित्तावर्द्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तवर्यः वित्तावर्यः वित्तवर्यः वित्ता राजाबिय। धीत्री क्षेर। द्वेर जूनो जूट के पर पद्दे लीजाल सूट। रे.च पश्चेर के लास सैपश्चरी हैर. रे.च चेर हे पिछा के बुना परेट शासाश्चर। रेतजा प्रसारी किर है.

प्रायः भ्रुवशः यतुत्रः श्वानाः भ्रुदः श्वानाः स्वानाः स्वानाः

दर-श्रदश्र।। त्रात्राश्चेतश्चर्त्रन्त्रश्चर् डिनाडेरश्चराश्चर। न्यत्रात्रश्चर्यन्तुः

> अः अः श्चित्रसः वर्तुः ससः दिः देशः त्रः छेतः दिः । श्रेषाश्चरः श्चिदः यदेः दः हैः देशा वर्ते सः देतः । गाठिणा ठेणा मी सः स्रोतः वे श्वेदः । प्रदेशा स्त्रेदः वे । दे गुतः देवे देवे देवे स्त्रेदः स्त्रेदः स्त्रेदः स्त्रेदः । श्वेषः देशा देवे देवे स्त्री देवे स्त्रेदः स

ल्.चिश्वम.ध्रीट.चर्च.सिची है.हची चर्छ्य.चुन् । लमामार्जना अपने अन्य मन् रेन होंद्र से । मार्ज्या मीश केव वे केंद्र मार्च मार्ज्य में रेणुनर्देशेर्डर्भे असुभाधिकारी क्रिरेनार्यन् नी दे रेनाय सुभाभेत। ल्यानश्चराम्बीटायदे दृष्टे देना यहेंस्य येव। इनिविष्यायायेयाने इनकु देविहार ये। मिश्रमीश अवविर्देशीय रेवा लेटियाँ। रेगुराइवै:इदिश्वस्था र्शे र्नायेन येन मी द रेन या स्याधिय प्रेन ये। ज्यान्त्रसम्ब्रीट पद्मानमा है रेना वर्ष्य दीय। नामनानिवायाययन्त्रिमानान्तुः देनार्हाट्यः। निव्नानीशक्षेत्रवेष्ट्रीयम्भार्या रेणुक् इते इं देवाया सुभाग्येक्ये। र्शे र्मायव यव मी द देव भासाम्भव। ज्यान्यस्य व्याप्त स्याप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स यम्डिम् अवेशन्ते यम् वर्त्ते देश्ये रेस् निवनिविधाओद्वे केट्रीमारीना ऑन्सी रेणुरु देने देन या सुक्ष भी नर्थे। र्शे रेन येर येर में रेन रेन या स्थापित दे.क्ट.श्र.शट.हर्य.श.चंत्र.ड्रेंट.ज्य.क्षेत्र.चंत्र.श्रेचाच्या २२.क्ट.श.शट.हर्य.श.चंत्र.ड्रेंट.ज्य.स्थ्येचच्या इ.क्ट्र.ड्या.संदर्भ.चं.ट्रा.ज्य.चंत्र.श्रेचाच्या

स्त्राची मार्चेम् मार्थेन् मार्थेन् स्त्रामार्थेन् हेरा हो द्यापार्थेन सुत्रामार्थेन् स्त्रामार्थेन् हेरा स्त्रामार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन्यार्थेन् स्त्राम्यार्थेन्येन्येन्यार्येन्येन्येन्यार्थेन्येन्यार्थेन्येन्येन्यार्येन्येन्येन्य

सुर्याक्षत्र सुर्याक्षत्र स्थानित्व विष्य हिंद् मान्य विषय । सुर्याक्षत्र सुर्याक्षत्र विषय स्थानित्व विषय हिंद् स्थान्त स्थानित्व । सुर्याक त्र सुर्याक स्थानित्व स्थानित्व स्थानित्व । सुर्याक त्र सुर्याक स्थानित्व स्थानित्व । सुर्याक त्र सुर्याक स्थानित्व स्थानित्व । अट. के म्याप्त है हिना हिना हेन स्थाप सार । प्राया के मूर्य सार्थ है के स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप से स्थाप स्थाप से स् अंदर के म्याप्त से स्थाप स्थाप से स्थाप

सामान्य स्ट्रां न्द्रा विनाय के दर। स.ह.ह.सूर्-रूशन्य-तर्माल-मश्य-रा इ.स.चेशक क्रि.च्या त्र्यं त्र्यं लेक्से। श्रेश्व विश्व द्वायाये में द्वारी ना भीदाये। मी सालेश व हैं के देश राम मी देश हैं व रे'मी'र्ने केंद्र कर विगासेदायेँ। ल्.चाश्चभानारशामी.ल्राची.ल.च्यू.भावर हिची.ल्यूरे.ज्रा मोटशागुःमोटशाटर स्वास्त्राम्य विमास्त्रकृति। ल्यास्त्रम् द्वि सर्वभाभा चेर स्वापन विना प्रवासी कृति कु दर सेवा सामन क्षेत्र र भेन से। ल्याम्बर्धिमः शत्रिम् सर्वयः याच्याः स्वापन् विना त्येन्त्रे । शर्वे शर्र देवा श्राम्य विना र र भेर वि हिंद्रिश्चिश्चित्रद्वर्याचेर्ये स्वाद्याचिश्वर्या नाभ दे हिंद मीश शे मध्य रेना बेर व। मिनाकेर वर्द रे व्याय सम्भिन्ये। मिना झूर नडर दे अदि अधियाय वर्ट भिन्ते । र्यायायी मेर्रियेश दे हिमा हेर्सा मासर । सुर्से दे पहिमास दे। मिस्मिव्यायम् भेवतास्त्राय। द्वेत नियास्त्राय

No. 5.

हर्या शिर्द्रक्षेत्रण्या सिर्युत्रम्या सिर्ये सिर्युत्रम्या सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्या सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्रम्य सिर्युत्यम्य सिर्युत्यम्य सिर्युत्यम्य सिर्युत्यम्यम्यस्य सिर्युत्यम्यस्य सिर्युत्रम्यस्

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ड्रमापरीयान्त्रीत्राच्या । द्रेश्वराच्या द्रमाप्त्रीयाच्या । स्ट्रिस्याच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्याच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्याच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्याच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्या स्ट्रमायाच्याच्याच स्ट्रमायाच्याच स्ट्रमायाच स्ट्रमायाच स्ट्रमायाच्याच स्ट्रमायाच स्ट्रमायच स

No. 6.

ग्रिशासान्तालेशनाथ । मित्रे, हेर श्रीटश ।

देत्र राज्य त्राचे स्वयश्च त्राच्य । मित्रे हेर श्रीटश ।

देत्र राज्य त्राचे स्वयश्च त्राच्य । स्वयं त्राचे स्वयं स्वय

टाजाका दुर्जुना सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा से असे सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा से असे सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा से असे सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा से असे सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा से से से से से से से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी। टाजा कर हैं की सेर त्य से स्थित जाना हैना नी शक्त करी।

सुर्वामुम्नाभू स्थान्य स्थान्

हिर्यान्त्रीम् स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रीयः स्त्रान्त्रः त्यत्रान्त्रः त्यत्रः स्त्रान्तः त्यत्रः स्त्रान्तः त्यत्रः स्त्रान्तः त्यत् साक्षः गोरः इतः स्त्रान्तः त्यत् । हिर्यास्त्राद्यत् साक्षः गोरः इतः स्त्रान्त्रः त्यत्। हिर्यास्त्राद्यत् साक्षः गोरः इतः स्त्रान्त्रः त्यत्। हिर्यास्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रान्ते साक्षः गोरः इतः स्त्रान्त्रः त्यत्।

चरेटश | रे.चेश.चे.ट्रं.चीच.ट्याट्रंच.चेंच्यात्राज्ञाच्चेटश.श्र्ट | व्यत्ता हे.चेंच्याच्चेटश.च्याचा ह्याट्रंच्याच्चेटश.घ्या । व्यत्त्राच्याच्चेटश.च्या ह्याच्चेयाच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश.च्या व्यत्याच्चेटश्चेत्या व्यत्याच्चेटश्चेत्या व्यत्याच्चेत्याच्येत्याच्चेत्याच्याच्चेत्याच्येत्य

No. 7.

म्मात्वारक्षः भ्रात्याः स्टाह्मय अन्ति स्टाह्मय स्थारक्ष्य अन्ति । स्थारक्ष्य स्थाय स्थारक्ष्य स्था स्थाय स्थारक्ष्य स्थाय स्थाय स्थारक्ष्य स्थाय स

हर्षे मुन्द्रितास्थान उत्तर्भावनात् वर्षे दे प्रदेश वर्षा वरम वर्षा वर्ष इन्यता राजट र्वे. र श्रिम ग्रीम ग्रीम ग्री र वेट र प्रवित स्थान र दे र मेरिय र हुना. मीराष्ट्रिराया च देशाया च दर्धा सामग्रीय स्त्री। दयदा साच यदा। हेट। इस्था देवशामुश्रक्षेत्रमुल्द्रस्यरा श्रवसूर्यस्यवनान्त्रेत धुना बुक्त राजा अ जाूना प्रवास के भूजा ना बेनाश तुरा पर्ने पार रेनाश । रे.वंश. चित्रमिश्रमिश्रमश्रिमश्रिमश्रिमश्रिमग्रीम्। क्षेत्रम्मग्रीम्। क्षेत्रम्मग्रीम्। शरः क्षेष्ठे देव वे देव देव विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय र्टार्याद्वेयासाम्बेशमाताश्चरत्वेयास्त्रिय। दे.दु.प्र.साम्बर्ड्डरवा ष्यारेषानुष्यारीणेष्यरःभ्रेकेविषे देनस्यायदे सेष। देवस्यानगर वैमास र्टार्यार्य्यात्राचारेश्या। सम्मिन्याराज्ञात्र्यं स्मित्रिर्शासाल्या चक्रिया ची.ज.शुश्रशास्य क्षेत्रा ता शर. चेंचशा चर्डु कें खंच. ची.क्षेचांशा हीरे.चे.जा. स्तरे त्यत्तु दिना यहना के देर सा वय ग्रीम दे स से या त्या पार हे पेर हिना। वे सार्भिक्ष के सार्थित के रामा देना हिर्भे वरामा प्रवास प्रवास सर्वेशानश्चितासर। ब्रिश्या काष्ट्र। रामाल्ट्या व्यास्विताल्य भ्रम्भय। क्षाकुअनुस्यायद्शानुरासम्बद्धार्या क्षेत्रसःहुरायः चरेचाशायक्षत्रविद्याचरस्याच। त्राश्चास्याचानुः वरातुः विद्यास्या देवसः भाम्यायबरक्षाम् लास्यायायायाया । स्मानुक्षिक्षण्यायक्षेत यस । सुन्तुसारमञ्जूर्भन्दे वदःवसन्योरः यहः स्रे बेरस । ह्यादि सर

भागाय अतिमा क्षेत्र हें सा। भागाय अस्य अस्तिमा क्षेत्र हें सा। द्विर्श्तम् अस्ति हे त्या हे त्या है त्या है

देरश्रीया है. है. किस है. परीया लाट से. यीश हुर हो है. ये. पश्चिम हिट है। हैं र टे. फिस है. परीया शास से. योश हुर हो है. ये. र देश प्रिया है है ये. है किस है परीया है। ये साम से प्राप्त है हैं ये.

> द्रश्चनश्चरम् द्रश्चन्य स्वादेद्वर्था स्वाद्यम् स्वाद्यम् स्वादेद्वर्थाः स्वाद्यम् स्वाद्यम् स्वादेद्वर्थाः

रे.डम.ड्रेन्सच। काम.लट.सटस.ट्रेसटमाश्चम.मी.मर्ट्र.ल्रंट.के हे.च.मश्चम.मुंट.के.श्चेन्ट.ट्रेस्स.के.पर्नाथाना लटाम्स.मी.पर्ट.दे.ल्रंट. हे.च.मश्चम.मुंट.के.श्चेन्ट्र.के.श्चेन्ट्र.मी.क्रंप्तेश्चेन्ट्र. हे.च.मश्चम.मुंट.के.श्चेन्ट्र.के.श्चेन्ट्र.मी.क्रंप्तेश्चेन्ट्र. क्रि.डन.प.ट्रेन्ट्र.मी.क्रंप्त.मी.क्रंप्त.के.क्रंप्त. क्रि.डन.प.ट्रेन्ट्र.मी.क्रंप्त.मी.क्रंप्त.के. शुःदेना नी ब्रेंगायाय देना देर थी। वे अर दे ब्रेंगायाद समादेर थी। दे दशकाया यादसादे छते हिराया सेंट ख्रेंगदुनाया। यु नाुशायाद सु देना नी ब्रेंगायाय देना देर थी।

त्रुवित्रास्त्री क्षेत्र क्षे

त्रीत्रा भेत्रेद्दः भेत्राचात्राद्दाः द्वाक्ष्याद्वाप्यायः भेत्राच्याः म्यूराच्याः स्थाप्याः स्थाप्यः स्थाप्याः स्थाप्यः स्थाप्याः स्थाप्यः स्थापः स्थापः स्थाप्यः स्थापः स्याः स्थापः स् म्हर्सिक्त हमानिहर हे भुरे ल्या भुरे हे ह भुरे सम्बद्ध र महत्त्र स्था र भुरे ल्या भुरे हे ह भुरे हमा स्था सुमार सुरे ल्या भूरे हे ह भुरे हमा स्था सुमार सुरे ल्या सम्बद्ध सम्बद्ध सम्बद्ध सुमार सुरे ल्या सम्बद्ध सुरे सम्बद्ध सुरे ल्या सम्बद्ध सुरे सम्बद्ध सुरे ल्या सम्बद्ध सुरे सम्बद्ध सुरे ल्या

रे.डियोड्रेरश.रा.शः। स्थायातायहर्या.र.घट.त्यूल्ट्शा देट.येश त्री चीशाचरेथाताचश्चचशा २.६.५ इ. ह्यू सूचार्ट्य हुट । ट.रटा स्वेश हा बुट. विश्वरात्मिक्षेत्र। देश्वरात्मात्रक्षेत्रच्याक्षेत्रमा देवशकेत्राद्वाच मोहेशमा भी के बंध केंट्र प्राक्षर । भीत केंद्र प्राची भीत हो समा केंद्र पर हार । शहर म् मिलिर्ज रच के के मेटश कूर जा शूट । वर्ड छूर जिया ता मेर के के बीट हुर्तास्त्रा विक्तान्त्रिकेरक्रिकेरक्रियास्ता अस्त्राचिरस्त्रीके अष्ट्रसक्रेट्रायास्त । याच्याच्याक्षेक्रिक्याच्यायास्त देसपस्त। इत्रि.र्वटः रा क्वियः विश्वानश्चित्रः यश्चित्रः स्त्रित्त्रः स्टर् सुनायः स्टर्मा मन्द्राक्षातालमानिवनानीत्रात्रीक्षरक्षा रेक्ट्रासर्द्रितक्षा सन्त ष्ट्रवास्त्राचित्रास्त्राचित्रात्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्यास्त्राच्या ये दिना यन्द्र है। हैना नी प्रेमाय वद ने वेर्द्य। ने द्रारा दे यगुर न्यान श्राच्याक्षात्रम् स्थात्रे स्थात्रे स्थात्रे स्था स्थात्र स्था स्थित् स्था मी.माडिता.कुमास्त्रिका इरकाता सूचा पत्राद्धा सूका उद्या टाला वर्ष सूचा दुशास्त्र हिमाशास्त्रेश। श्रेमशास्त्र सटारासी हो नगर मिटावशासीटा हो स्रोटा।

र्रात्मात्रीटमु इसम्मेर्डमा सुर्दे केना सद्भित्ते केना स्वर्णना स्वर् केना स्वर्णना स्वर् केना स्वर्णना स्वर् स्वर्णना स्वर्या स्वर्णना स्वर्णना स्वर्णना स्वर्णना

No. 8.

मी.इ.इ.सीमर.वेट.वेश.सिट्श.ताचु.वेइ.तीचु.चेन्योताचुर्यातासी. व्याप्ताचात्राच्यात्राची. इ.सामर.वेट.वेश.सिट्श.ताचु.वेइ.तीचु.इ.योश। शुश्रश.वेद.श्र.श.ता.सी.द.वे. इ.सामर.वेट.वेश.सिट्श.ताचु.वेइ.तीचु.इ.योश। शुश्रश.वेद.श्रट.श.ता.सी.द.वे. इ.सामर.वेट.वेश.सिट्श.ताचु.वेइ.तीचु.इ.योश। शुश्रश.वेद.श्रट.श.ता.सी. इ.स.मामर.वेट.वेश.सिट्श.ताचु.वेइ.तीचु.इ.योश। श्रामी.वेया.पा.सी.वेश.वेश.वेद.श.

> र्मानुस्था भूक्षिर्मा अस्या भूक्षिर्मा अस्य भूक्षिर्मा अस्या भूक्षिरम्

मृत्यम् अन्य भुरा। मृत्यम् अन्य भुरा। मृत्यम् अन्य भुरा। स्य म्यान्य भागाः स्य म्याय भागाः स्य म्यान्य भागाः स्य म्यान्य

No. 9:

रे.ब्रमानाः अस्तान् विश्वस्थाः विश्वस्थाः स्थाः स्था

रसर्स्राचेर्ते, वोस्तास्त्रेत् क्षां वर्द्धा वर्द्धा व्याप्ते क्षेत्र। याप्ति प्रस्ति व्याप्ते क्षां वर्द्धा वर्द्धा वर्द्धा वर्ष्या क्षेत्रा क्षां वर्ष्य क्षेत्रा क्षां क्षेत्रा क्षां क्षेत्रा क्षां क्षेत्रा क्षां क्षेत्रा क्षां क्षां क्षेत्रा क्षां क

त्वन्त्रीय त्वन्त्र त्वा क्षेत्र महित्यात्म द्रामहित्य स्त्रीत् विद्यास्त्रीत् विद्यास्त्रीत् द्रा दश-मोर्श्राय-वर् दुश-सु-के उरा वर्षेत्राय-देवा द्वीश सुना। वर्तेमः पर्ते नुस्यान् सुष्यः सुष्टः वः देवा सहदः स्रो र्गानाशास्त्रेर्र्भावागोश्वरावास्त्राधास्त्राधास्त्रा वे वन्याया मान्य न्याय मान्य म म्बियायान्य मार्थे द्राप्त मार्थे मार दशम्ब्रियायवे नुशायके उद्यावदेव व देवा देवी श्रामा वर्षेत्रः यवे दुष्याय दुष्य शुद्राय देवा महन्त्री र्गानाश रादे रुषा शुन्ते शर ता रेनाश रेना शहर थी। वे न महिला वि न सहित् है न वे मात्री सुर न हिन्दी म्बियार्थित्र सर्वेत् देशुमुक्ष व्याप्तियात्र सर्वेत् देश दश्यम्भूष्यः वर्ते देशाय हे उद्याप दूर य द्वी द्वूश श्वी। पर्नेस पर्ने पुराय सुष्य सुष्य के ना सहित्यों र्गानाश विवे रुशायागो सर प्रारंगिश रेना सहर्थे।

दें हमा हेर हे मोश्रास सहें द्यहर हो वा सुमा दे जा सदी समास पर्ट. है। ष्यासाम्रहेरमा सिम्प्रीयवदाक्षाः हो। पर्ट. इटावसासरामा पालाम्यान्तर्मे । व्यानेन्त्रम् अन्त्रात्माक्षेत्रात् । देवसामीक् भुक्षे भूर देश रे नमार सुर स्वास सुर है। नमार सुर स्वास र निर स्वास र स्वास स् वश्चवरा सम्बोचारवटाक्षेत्रालाचीटामार्थराचीलाचाक्षेत्रस्या विक्रिक्ट म्मिर् ह्माल हाट है। वयश महरू वश से मिट्र हे होता हो मा है मशर र्वात्र। हेट.व.ट.२ट.व्हट.श.जानावेर्ट.त.श्चित.क्वेब.इ.ट.नश्चर.के.व। व्हिन्ट हुं, त्रेचीश्राजा शूट तथा चर सुन्ताशाणी चर रचे हैं चर रचे हैं हर श्रीमधीनी वर्टेर चिश्यास्यास्य मार्चान्य साम्बान्य सामित्र सामि पश्चित्रप्तर्भा। मूनि,यबट.झे,श्रुकानु,यथेटकाना स्तर्मुका। सर वर्दश्या सन्त्रा देवसके लामकर्वेशकरी लटक्र सट्दे स्यान स्यामित्र हर्षा स्थानित्र हर्षा स्थानित्र स्थान र्नोश दूर.इ.लट.भूरम्श हि.रट.मु.सै.मी.ल.ट.कश.क्रुश.मस्य.लुरी लनान्त्रायाक्त्रायक्ष्यायक्ष्याक्षेत्राच्याक्षेत्राच्याक्षेत्राच्या म्यान्य वात्राच्या ह्या म्यान्य वात्राच्या म्यान्य विष्य विषय क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्र व र्श्व.मी.चरट.लुर.चरात्रास्त्रहो सि.मी.स.च्यायीर.ज.चरट्या प्रट.मीस.सी.मी. एक हें ब्रीट श्रुय की संक्रिय हो के हें ब्रास गुन की साबु पर दे हुर I

म्रीट्नीत्वर्यः स्ट्रिट्यं मान्यस्यः स्ट्रिट्यं मान्यस्यः स्ट्रिट्यं मान्यस्यः स्ट्रिट्यं मान्यस्यः स्ट्रिट्यं मान्यस्यः स्ट्रियः स्ट्

इन्सम् । साम्रम् । सीमी, नेस्मामी सम्मामी साम्रम् साम

द्वीत्राचान्यान्यान् वित्तान्त्रेत्राच्याः हित्त्राच्याः वित्यान्याः वित्यान्यान्यः वित्यान्यान्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यान्यः वित्यः

ट्यु.सी.ची.चाडेची.ज.य.च्रिट्ट.लुच्। त्य.श.च्रुची.चड्ट.सी.ची.ज.श्रेच्.ट्रेच्येट.ट्रे.जची.ज.च्रेट्या। च्रुची.चड्ट.डी.श्रुश.तुजु.श्र्चश.ज.सी.ची.चटेटश।

रेडिमाडेर हेट्सपसा सुनुसाससाय डेरसा ह्यादरेडरा

स्त्रान् मेना स्थान क्रान्ते प्रदेशाय केत्रान । मुक्ति एका साम्बद्धार प्रदेश प्रदेशाय केत्रान ।

> द्याकृद्धस्य द्यायायकृष्यः । द्याकृद्धस्य द्यायायकृष्यः । स्राकृद्धस्य द्यायायकृष्यः । नाद्यस्य स्रोद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः । नाद्यस्य स्रोद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः । नाद्यस्य स्रोद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः । स्राम्यकृद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः । स्राम्यकृद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः । स्राम्यकृद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः । स्राम्यकृद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यकृष्यः । स्राम्यकृद्धस्य स्राम्यकृष्यः स्राम्यक

म्नीट्नी, प्रकृट स्ट्रट स्थान मिन्नी साम्यान साम

चुक्तः र दर्शः स्वीत्राज्ञां स्वार्थः स्वतः स्वतः । चुक्तः र दर्शः स्वीत्राज्ञां स्वार्थः स्वतः स्वतः ।

पःश्राः।

पःश्र

No. 10.

यानाक्ष्मा द्वानाना मान्न द्वाना स्थान द्वाना स्थान स्यान स्थान स

पर-देलूट-अन्। लास-देश्टर-झेडी-सक्र-न। विधासकुशासनु-सालूद-क्ष्म। स्मार्थार्म्भाने माने सामान्याया महोता हो नहा जान सामानिया हेक्यम् हेल्या हेन्। इन्त्रियाम्य देश। असर्याय र्ह्यात इरका लामानट सुर्व द्रास्ट तासटा ग्रीयाल्या ट ह्र्निस शन्ता अवस्तिमार्नेट बेरसा सामना अवस्ति। वटानु के प्यास्था वर्षा वर वर्षा वर् विक्रारे अ. कुर्य-मेल्स.चीमा वर्ष्स. हे.हेर. बुरश । त्या अश्माल्या वर्ष्स. तःशर। लट.चूर.वश.शु.र्ह्नेट.अटे.व्या सै.चीश.टवु.लच.राजू.म्.टूट. इन्यता स्यामा हिन्दर्से मेर्ट, लमाना र या सूर क्रियो हर् लचार्वर दे.लूट लुरे देत्री हरे लचारादीय देट इस्सा कासदी लचारादी. मि. चर्टर. है। इ. ११ ८८. चार्लुक. ११ इ. ११.१४. अपू. जना रार्ट. थेट. ज. चर्त्रेशका.हे. त्रमा क्षमायक्षेत्रेण्टक्षेणुर्द्यात्रा स्मुषा द्रिमुषा दर्भक्षाय नर रेर केर रामका मार्थना में केट समाम में के नम स जेर पर्ना श्रीक्षरायायायात्त्रवा। दायात्राचेर्डशाहायीर्वाचेरश। यायवा डेरबा सिर्ट्याक्षरम् देश्यक्षरमा कुरायेदा सेसे नहीं महित्रहें र्चित्रत्र नायाश्र्र। श्रुश्चा कुंशाला कुंशाला हिंदि में हिंदि हिंदि । स्प्राप्त वि रातिस्रीयर्थात। लचीराक्टाशक्त्रास्त्रास्त्रेल्ये हिंचा रे.वस स्मार्थान्त्राच्यान्यान्यान्यान्याः वित्रवेत्रेत्रेत्राक्ष्यां सहित्र स्त्रीयोध्येषु महिनाशः स्त्रास्तरः सूर् ॥

THE STORY OF KESAR'S BIRTH.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

One day, when Agu dPalle rgodpo was tending goats, there came a white bird out of a white hill, and a black bird out of a black hill, who fought with one another. In the morning the black bird was winning, at noon both were equal, and in the evening the white bird was winning.

The next day a white yak came out of a white hill, and a black yak out of a black hill. In the morning the white yak was winning, at noon both were equal, and in the evening the black yak was winning. Agu dPalle who believed the black yak to be a devil, decided to kill him with his sling and to break 18 pieces out of his right horn. Those will be dedicated: to dBangpo rgyabzhin, mother sKyabs bdun, någa-king lJogpo, sKyer rdong snyanpo, bKur dman rgyalmo, the 18 Agus, the top of the gLing-castle, the golden hill, the turquoise hill, the spring Thsangya, the Groma-plain, to dPalmai astag, the ford sBi chu, the hunting-ground sProtho nangma, to father Thonpa³ and mother sNgonmo, to 'aBruguma, to the store-house of his treasures, and the last piece to himself.

The white yak had been a transformation of dBangpo rgyabzhin, and the black yak of the devil Curulagu. Then out of the white hill there came a child, about a yard high (another transformation of dBangpo rgyabzhin), and offered all his treasures and half of his land and castle to the Agu in recognition of the services rendered to him. The Agu refused to accept anything, but demanded that one of the three sons of the king of heaven should be sent to the headless

2 Here 'aBraguma's father is called Thompa; later on the name or Tampa turns up again; he has two names apparently.

I dPalmai astag, the glorious little village, and the ford sBi chu, are parts of the gLing-land, which were probably omitted in the history of the creation. Prologue to the Kesar-saga, No. 5. dPalmai astay is also the name of a female agu,

gLing-land as its head. The king of heaven promises to send word after seven days1.

2.

dBangpo rgyabshin returned to the upper land of the gods, and went to sleep with his head wrapped up. His eldest son Don Idan brought him his meal and tea and asked him about the reason of his sorrow. The father told him of his promise to send one of his sons to the gLing-land; if he would not like to go? Don Idan said: "How could a son of the gods go to the land of men? Eat the food, if you like; and leave it, if you do not like!"

The second son Donyod was asked the same questions, but he

also refused to go.

When the third son Don grab was asked if he would go to the land of men, he said: "I shall go wherever my father may send me, even to a place where I shall have to die or get lost!" Then the father took the tea and the meal.

8.

The next day the King [of heaven] said to his three sons: "Take a quiver each and a sieve full of arrow-blades each. When riding downwards, scatter the arrow-blades about; when riding upward, gather the arrow-heads and put them on to the arrow-shafts. Who wins in the contest, will remain here; who loses, will have to go to the land of men!" The little son Don grub won and did not miss a single arrow-head.

The following day the king gave them a bushel filled with mustard-seeds each and told them to scatter them about, when riding downward, and to gather them, when riding apward. Again Don grub won, because he did not miss a single mustard-seed.

Then the elder brothers were full of wrath and said: "Well, we shall have to go as its head to the gLing-land, and Don grub is to

I This version of the birth-story of Kesar will be usefully compared with the one published in the Indian Antiquary, and which I shall call the Sheh-version. (Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga, No. I-V). In the Sheh-version only a fight of two birds is mentioned. It is not at all necessary to believe, that the report of a double fight in the shape of birds and yaks is the original tale. Here the Lower Ladakhi version simply shows one of the characteristics of the oral versions of the Kesar Saga, i.a., the tendency to take hold of other versions which are current in other villages, and to embody them into the original version of the village by telling one after the other, leaving the versions almost entirely untouched. Other instances we shall notice later on. This characteristic has been mentioned in the I. A.

remain here!" Again their father sent them a-hunting, saying: "Who of you will bring me many wild goats and wild yaks, will not be sent to the gLing-land!" It was Don grub who alone was successful, Therefore his wrathful elder brothers tied him to a high tree, and went home with his booty. Father did not even ask where Don grub remained.

Out of a hill came a man whose upper part was white, the middling part red, and the lower part black, and said to Don grab: "Did you perhaps not obey father and mother, did you kill a man or a dog, or are you a thief, that you are tied to this tree?" Don grab replied: "Yes, I did all you say, but now look at me!" Saying this, he pulled out the tree and carried it home, where he planted it before the door of the house, to give shade to his father and mother.

Again the three brothers were sent a-hunting, and again the little one alone was successful. This time he was thrown into a pit by his elder brothers, and relieved by a lizard, whose tail he seized. Because the hole through which he was dragged, was very narrow, all his flesh and skin came off. He simply said 'thu thu' and his flesh and skin was restored to him and turned into steel. The two stones [with which the hole had been covered], he carried home, and made two thrones out of

I This figure represents in his person the three different colours of the world Whilst according to the Shell-version sTang that is white, Bur blaus red, and Yog klu blue; according to this Lower Ladakhi version sTang that is white, Bar bison red, and Yog kin black. This fact confirms my supposition that there is a certain connection between the black and blue colours in the Kesar Saga, and that the realm of the black devil, which often appears to be separated from the three realms of the world, originated out of that of the water-demons (Yog klu). In the Mongolian version of the Kesar Saga (I. J. Schmidt's translation) we find as reapective colours white, yellow and black. This is another step further in the development of the colours. With regard to this I may add that, when conversing on mehod rien of white, red and blue colour with the Kardar of Lower Ladakh, this gentleman told me that the red colour was wrong, and that the mehod rien in the middle ought to show the yellow colour, as is actually the case in a group of three mchod rten at Suspola. This transition of the red colour into the yellow colour I am inclined to connect with the movement started by Tsongkhapa. Although this reformer only tried to replace the red colour of the lama's robes by the yellow one, the idea seems to have developed, that the red colour is not a bely colour at all, and ought to be exchanged for the yellow one. It is not only the system of colours, but a great many other instances, which speak in favor of a greater antiquity of the Tibetan version of the Saga. At the present time a number of Russian folklorists show a tendency to derive European folklore from that of the Mongolians. Perhaps they are right; but many Mongolian tales seem to have their prototypes in Tibetantales. That even in Tibet we are probably not yet at the fountain-head, I have mentioned already.

them for his parents. According to his prayer the well of nectar appeared underneath the thrones, surrounded by fruit-trees of all kinds.

4.

Agn dPalle had tied a stone to the ear of one of his goats to be reminded of dBangpa rgyabshin's promise. He forgot all the same; but when his wife was milking the goat, and the stone hit against the goat's cheek, so that the goat shied and spilt the milk, he knew again and started for the upper kingdom of the gods. The king of the gods was lying in the sunshine. After dPalle had saluted him with due respect and offered a white riband, he asked if not a horse could be sold to him. This was not the case, but he received a golden fish as a bakhshish.

Then he went to the lower kingdom of the Någas and found King lJogpo lying in the saushine. To him also a white riband was offered, and lJogpo was asked if he could not sell a horse. This was not the case, but Agu dPalle received a turquoise fish as a bakhshish.

Now dPalle went to the firm place in the middle, offered a white riband to mother sKyabs bdun, and asked her if she could not sell him a horse. She said, yes, if he would pay 4 Rs. 8 Annas for each little hair of the horse dPalle said that he had been a shepherd of goats, sheep, horses, yaks and oxen in gLing. Every one of those animals had become 100 through his care. All of these animals and as much silver as the mother would ask, he was ready to pay for the horse sNgorog pon pon. Then he received the horse.²

Then Agn dPalle mounted the horse, girded a broken sword on his

I Here again, in the two hunting tales, we have two parallel tales, probably belonging to two different versions, both of which are intended to show the meanness of Don grab's elder brothers. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the Kesar myths (and other folklore also) are very fond of showing the parallelism of three members not only in verses of three lines, but also in tales of three occurrences. Because both of my Sheh-versions of the Kesar Saga speak of a threefold contest of the sons of the King of beaven, it is highly probable that this Lower Ludakhi version also bad the story of a threefold instead of a fourfold contest originally. The fourth tale of the contest is, however, the most important, as it belongs to that group of tales which tell of the turning of the hero's skin into steel and similar substances. Compare I. A., list of additions, No. V.

2 Does this version of the Agu's purchasing a horse go back to the same source as the report of Don grab's obtaining his horse from his red uncle? (because mother sKyabs base also represents the red colour); both these stories stand in nearly corresponding places in the sags. Compare I. A. Springmyth, tale No. III, 22-25.—Here also dPalle's relationship to silver and the white colour (his white ribands) can be noticed. Compare I. A. Springmyth, tale No. VIII, 17-20.

loins and rode back to the country of the gods. There he met with Don yod, Don Idan and Don grub's sister who was on the top of the roof. He asked her, where the house of the king was. She answered: "What do you want to do with him? Go wherever you like!" The Agu said: "Do you know, who I am? The horse is sNgorog pon pon, the man is dPalls rgodpo, the sword is the sword 'stone-cutter.' This sword was hardened by placing it for three years in ice, water and in the ground. If you will not show me the house, I shall throw your upper half into the sky, and your lower half into the centre of the earth!" Then the girl ran away and told her father, who knew at once that the stranger was Agu dPalle. He went out and shook hands with the Agu. dPalle blamed him for having told lies, but again they agreed on sending Don grub after seven days.

5.

Don grub wished to have a look at the gLing-land, before going there as King Kesar. He took the shape of a beautiful bird and descended to Agu Khrai mgo khru thung's house. This Agu told his wife to bring out his bow and to make hot water ready for the soup, they were going to cook from the bird. But the bird flew away, leaving some dung. The other Agus were kinder, and Agu dPalle brought an offering of food and pencil-cedars. When Don grub arrived back in heaven, his father asked his opinion on the gLing-land, and Don grub answered that everything was alright, only Agu Khrai mgo khru thung was a bad man.

6 and 7.

Then Don grab asked his father how he could go to the land of gLing without a mother, castle, horse, brother, how and arrow, kettle, goat, plough-ox, protecting god and goddess, and without a wife. The father said: "Your mother will be Gog brang lhamo, your eastle the gLing-castle, your horse rKyang byung dbyerpa, your brothers \gammaSer sbal and \gammaYu sbal, your arrow lTong dKar, your bow Gyad \gammazhu of steel, your tool the 'Stone-cutter,' your spear dPaljan, your kettle Zangsbu Kha yon, your pot Kha dmar, your goat Ra skyes skye dmar, your ploughox \tauKang dkar, your protecting goddess bKur dman rgyalmo, and your wife will be '\dBrugmo.

The lives of the children of the king of heaven were bound to a cup of milk each. The king ordered his daughter to pour the milk out of Don grab's cup, and at that very moment Don grab died.

¹ Here the tale of Don grab's death in heaven is entirely different from that of the Sheh-version. The belief that the lives of the ogree are bound to certain things

Then a great storm went over the earth. At that time Agu Pasang Idan ra skyes was weaving, and Gog brang Ihamo was turning her spindle; each of them had a cup of tea before them. Into the lady's cup fell a hail-stone, which the Agu advised her to eat, because it was a gift from the gods apparently. After that she was with child. When people began to say that King Kesar would be born to Gog brang Ihamo, her two younger sisters became envious. They secrety tied one of her pigtails to one of the iron hearth-stones and sent a goat into the room. Then they shouted: "Sister, turn the goat out of the room!" Gog brang Ihamo rose to do so, tore the pigtail off her head, and upset the milk. After that she got many ulcers.

On the day of birth the child cried from inside the mother: "I shall be born on the top of three hills. Go there and put up three stones and three beams, take coral sticks and pearl-white twigs and cover [the house] with roof-earth of butter and flour!" This the mother did, and it said: "I am not the deer of the hills! Go to three valleys, and build a similar house!" Then she was told to build another house on the shore of the lake, another one in the middle of the field; after that she was sent behind the door of her house, then to the elevated place in her house. Then the child threatened her to come out of her head, carrying away some part of the head. Again the child threatened the mother to come out between the ribs, or out of the sole of the foot. Finally the child told the truth, saying: "Bring an offering of food and pencil-cedar, together with me many creatures will be born!"

At first sun and moon were born and went up to the sky, then the wild goat, who went to the rock; the lioness with the turquoise mane, who went to the glacier; the wild yak, who went to the

outside their bodies, was applied here to the lives of the gods. Because it will be interesting to compare the report of Don grab's outfit for the gLing-land with that of the Sheh-version, I shall give the latter according to my fullest copy of the Sheh-version in the appendix.

I Agn Pasang Idan ru skyes in his relation to Kesar's mother is the germ of that extremely comic figure, into which he developed in the Mongolian version, where he is called Sanglun. I have made special enquires about him; but according to the views of Ladakhis he has never been Goy brang lhamo's husband,

although he was often teased to have had something to do with her.

3 For comparison I give specimen verses from the Sheh-version, which refer to the same scene, in the appendix. That the Sheh-versions also have slightly different creatures, is shown in the I. A. list of additions, No. 3. In the I. A. I made a mistake, saying, that all the creatures were born at the place where the little house was built. They were born in Gog beang thamo's house, and went through the window to the places prepared by the mother.

meadows; the eagle, who went to the top of the hill; the fish golden-eye, who went to the lake; the little bird, who went upon a tree; and all the treasures and the cattle, which dBangpo rgyabzhin had prophecied. After all this also a large head with a small neck, like a lizard, was born. The mother put some buckwheat-flour in its month, and a large stone on it. Then bKur dmanmo came. When she heard a voice without seeing a body, she asked the mother: "What sort of a child was born to you?" Gog bzang thamo said: "Many creatures were born to me, but went out through the window. After all of them a lizard was born to me, who is now underneath the stone!" bKur dmanmo scolded the mother and lifted the stone. Underneath it she saw the child which had taken the shape of the godly King Kesar.

8.

When the hail was falling, some hail-stones fell on the treasures and creatures, which Agu dPalle had brought from the castle Pacidpal dong. They all became pregnant together with mother Gog brang thamo. On the day of Kesar's birth also to these creatures children were born: To the pot with the red mouth—a pot with a long neck; to the kettle with the crooked mouth—a kettle with a broken mouth; to the white moon-axe—a steel-axe; to the many-coloured rope—a rope of a yard in length; to the white bag 'Hold thousand'—a bag of many colours; to the mare This langs—rKyang rgod dbyerpa; to the Dro with crooked horus—the Dro 'White foot'; to the white goat—the goat 'Red neck;' to the sheep Dromo—the sheep Porze; to the ass 'Black with a white mouth'—a brown ass; to the white bitch—the yellow hound; to the black cat—a cat of many colours.

9.

Then an offering was erected from the flour which had been given to the lizard, and Ane bKur dmanmo sang a lullaby and a hymn to the

I In the appendix two specimen verses, referring to the same scone in the Sheh-version, are given. That the list of creatures is not quite the same in both versions is proved by list of additions No. 2. (Indian Antiquary).

As we have seen, also the Lower Ladakhi version of the Kesar saga is in possession of two different tales regarding the population of the earth with animals, etc. Compare No. 7 and No. 8 above. According to No. 7 it is Gop being than who produces everything; according to No. 8 it is the castle Paci dpal dong, which contained everything. Here we may either have two entirely different versions of the same tale; or one of them (perhaps No. 8) may belong to the ancient account of the first creation of the world, and the other (perhaps No. 7) may be the account of the re-creation and re-population of the world in spring every year.

land of the gods, the earth, and the land of the Nagas.1 Then she returned the child to the mother and advised her not to give the child into anybody's hands.

Agu bKa blon ldanpa, the son of the devil lHa cin, whose upper half was like a devil and whose lower half was like that of a man of gLing, said to all the Sharrandre barandre of the East that King Kesar of gLing was born to Gog bzang lhamo, and that they must bring him at once and throw him into the fire, because later on Kesar would do them great harm. Then the bad Agu went to the South.

Those Sharrandre barandre took the shape of lamas and went to Gog bzang thamo's house. They accepted neither flour nor butter, but, asked for the child to teach it religion. They promised to return it after seven days. When they had gone, they called together all the boys, girls and smiths of gLing and told them to bring thorns, butter (for burning) and nails. After everything had arrived, the nails were fastened in four directions [to hold the ropes with which the child was bound , the thorns were thrown on a heap, and the child was placed in the middle of it. Then Ane bKur dmanmo, taking the shape of dKar thigma, went to see what was being done with the child. When she saw the child in the middle of the fire, she cried and said: "It is the custom of all men to give flour to beggars; Gog brang thamo gave the child instead. How shall I get the child back?" The child answered, that, although the stars were well protected by sun and moon, the young lions by the ice-lion, the young deer by the old wild goat, the little fishes by their parents, he had lost father and mother. " But the four chains are a sign, that the four gLing will be subdued by me. The fire only warms my hands, the butter serves to anoint them Now look, my mother, and all you boys and girls of gLing! I shall throw the three Sharandre barrandre into the fire. I shall jump like a lion!" This he did, and all people ran away from fear. Then he and dKar thigmo went home again.

Although it is quite in accordance with the general ideas of nature-mythology, that the sun, the moon, the rainbow and the cloud have children (because the sun of the second day may be called the child of the sun of the first day), the names of the children as given in No. 8: a pot with a long neck, a steel-axe, etc., look more like the names of practical instruments. This development from the parable to the practical implement which had been used for comparison, is not quite inconceivable, if we keep in mind that also Kesar probably was the personification of a power of nature, before he became humanized in the course of time.

I This very same hymn is sung at every wedding feast at Khalatse, when three pieces of the wedding cake are thrown towards the sky, over the earth and downwards.

Before the child was born to Gog brang thamo, she was smitten with leprosy. One day the child said to her: "If you wish to get your hair washed, you must not go to the house of another woman, but tell another woman to come here. Otherwise a thief might come, whilst I shall go for some wood. But the mother went to some other woman : and the child ran home at once, hid everything and put some grain mixed with sand on a broken clay-pot. Then he went to the bills for wood. When he came home with a load, he called his mother and blamed her for having gone away, because a thief had plainly come. "But now let me have some food!" As there was nothing else left, he asked his mother to parch the grain mixed with sand on his hand, for there was no other vessel. The mother proposed to use her own hand instead of the child's, and when hers was filled with the red-hot grain, he seized it and did not allow her to open it until she would tell him who was his father. The mother said that she really did not know, and that he had better go to the teacher rTse day, to ask him about it. Then he let her hand go. It had become one great burning wound; but when the child said huha and caressed it, it healed at once. and her body became entirely free from leprosy.1

It strikes me that Gog brong thamo is suffering from leprosy before and after the birth of those many creatures, and that she is healed by means of heat. This looks like a parable for snow being removed by the sun. But the story, as we have it now, is a little too full to be original in all its parts. That it is winter before the birth of Kesar, is indicated also by the fact that aBongpo rayse brin and algogo are lying in the sunshine. Ladakhis do that only during winter.

APPENDIX TO ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Specimen verses from the Sheh-version, which have not yet been quoted in full.

According to the fullest copy of the Sheh-version, Don grub's outfit for the gLing-land is the following:—

pha lha skyer rdzong snyanpo snams

ma lha bkur dman rgyalmo snams

thurru rkyang byung dbyerpa snams

log ngo shespai rta zhig yin

'aphurla mkhaspai rta zhig yin sdigpai grigu sor γsum snams

sdigpala btangbai gri zhig yin sangs rgyas dunggi picag snams

sangs rgyasla btangbai gri zhig yin yzhu ni srin yzhu sngonmo snams

γzhu ni srin γzhu sngonmo snams mdā ni rang log thubpa yin

srinpo thamscad btulzana srinmo thamscad grogsla 'agug bya Khyung krung nyima btulzana

byamo dkarmo grogsla 'agug

hor gur dkar rgyalpo btulzana

mgar rtsa chos sgrol grogsla 'agug

'adre lha bisan bog biulzana

Accept sKyer rdzong snyanpo as your paternal deity.

Accept bKur dman rgyalmo as your maternal deity.

Accept the foal rKyang byung dbyerpa,

It is a horse that always knows the way back.

It is a horse that knows to fly. Accept the knife three fingers

long' for the sinful,

It is a knife to stab the sinful.

Accept the shell-knife for
Buddha.

It is a knife to stab Buddha.

Accept the blue bow Srin yzhu, The bow, whose arrow flies back again.

When subduing all the ogres, Call the female ogres to thy help. When subduing the bird Khyung krung, the sun,

Call the white bird (the moon) to thy help.

When subduing king Gur dkar of Hor.

Call the smith's lady Chos sgrol to thy help.

When subdaing 'a Dre lha bisan bog,

^{*} For men, who do not wish to meet with a statement of adversity to Buddhism in the Ladakhi Kesar myths, it is most easy to say that such lines were simply invented by Mr. Francke. Here you have Buddha again. The above song was dictated by Zerra, daughter of Natshab Ali, of Sheh. She is still alive and young, and may be examined by everyone who takes an interest in the Kesarsaga.

dzemc 'abamza 'abam skyid grogsla 'agug

Ron bisan khromo binizana shel leam 'aBrugmo grogsla 'agug. Call Dzemo 'abamza 'abum skyid to thy help. When subduing Ron bisan khromo, Call the crystal wife 'aBrugmo to thy help.

Specimen verses from the birth story according to the Sheh version, list of additions No. 3:-

The child says from inside the mother; according to MS. I:-

Amala skyé skye ní nám stod mthóla skyé yin námstodla skyéces ní

Being born to the mother, I shall be born on the high zenith [Although] being born on the high zenith,

nyí zla ynyísko ní nga mán

Yet I am not sun and moon.

And so on through all the different creatures. Or according to MS. II :-

Ngá 'adirú mi skyé ríi mgóra skyé yin ríi mgóla skyéste I shall not be born here,
I shall be born on the top of the bill.
[Although] being born on the hilltop,
Yet I am not a deer.

sháva rídvags ni nga mán

And so on through all the different creatures.

Specimen verses from the birth story according to the Sheh version, list of additions No. 2. When the hail came, Agu dPalle said:—

mi thsangmas kha shor rgyabs gogza lhamo shulla lus dPalle nga mi 'adug Itala chen

rta thsangmas kha shor rgyabs rgodma thsalangs shulla lus

dPalle nga mi 'adug Itala chen.

All men ran away,

Gog za lhamo remained back,

I, dPalle, am not [at home], I

shall go to look [after her].

All horses ran away,

The mare Thea langs remained back,

I, dPalle, am not [at home], I shall go to look [after her].

And so on through all the different creatures.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1. 青門 | rnol, = snol gyag, a fight. 到方 | phed, = phyed, balf. ইম্মিনা | phithog, = phyithog, evening.

স্থাত্ত কর কি cover; here in the sense ' to spin,' cove the spindle stick.

53 | ngari, = ngaranggi, my.

ম্পা rayug = ra dbyug, sling to throw stones at goats.

মিন্সীম | bong mthil, sling to throw stones at donkeys.

[일찍] | khyi ijag, sling to throw stones at dogs.

유타기자 | 'ajugma, or 'ajugring, oblong.

국자기 llumpa, piece, fragment.

ম্মত্র | bar bisan, 'the firm place in the middle,' the earth.

সেত্রসূত্রতা ama skyabs bdunma, mother 'seven helps'; name of the goddess of the earth, instead of bdunma, vidunma also occurs.

ETATI IJogspo, is probably ICogpo, the 'lower one'; name of he king of the nagas. An exactly parallel case is Ijam instead of Icam for 'spouse.'

ন্ত্ৰীন ইনি ক্বিনি skyer rdzong snyanpo, the 'well-sounding (speaking) companion of men'; a name of the father of the gods.

মান্ত্রির ব্রামান। bkur dman rgyalmo, the 'respectable godly wife.' Name of the mother of the gods.

ব্যাস্থ্য বিশ্ব dpalmai astag, 'the glorious village'; astag is probably the same as asta, a part of the village.

shi chu rabs, the ford sBi; name of the principal of fords; shi is probably spi or spyi, principal. This ford and the village were probably forgotten in the account of the creation of gLing, see fasc. No. 1.

spro tho; here the name shows an r in addition, it seems to mean 'high joy.'

ARBARASINI shelljam 'abruguma, (ljam = lcam), the crystal wife 'aBruguma. It is interesting, that here the name appears again in the form of 'aBruguma, instead of 'aBriguma. My translation of this name as 'little grain' or 'seed' is not so very improbable, if we consider, that Dong γsum mila also originated from the grains of the tree.

(where all the treasures brought from dPal dong castle were stored up).

3537 | curulugu, name of the giant (devil) in the north.

2.

ন্থান্ত ysangma, meal.

9.35 | nyerang, = nyidrang, you, respectful address.

ব্ৰস্মা 'athammo, = 'athabmo, fight.

হীবুবু | menna, = ma yinna, if this be not [the case].

RGEN | bzhangs, = bzhengs, rise.

अर्भे देवेच। yodpinba, was; the termination ba is used here it similar sense as the emphatic article.

757 65 | blang chad, a promise to give.

[54] dray, Lower Ladakhi for rag, to feel, perceive.

3,

ন্মন্মন | rgyallog, win; another case of the present tense in og.

克克 (tongtse, = dong, quiver.

531 diu, arrow-blade.

stick). skarcas, to put on; (the arrow-blade on the arrow-stick).

디지미'원피 | beag stag, = beag sdag, quiver.

মহাত্রা | bsducas, = sdudpa, collect.

TENTI | yongspa, came; the participle alone is used here to express the past, as has been the case in other sentences also.

35575 | nyung, dkar, = yungs dkar, mustard.

মুনামা sragpa, = sregpa, partridge.

B'A | khyezha, = khyed cag, you.

THIS rtsalcas, seek; compare perfect tense of 'athsolba. The r may be due to the b of the forms bisol and bisal.

51 851 de, 'adi, that, this; these pronouns are always placed before the word to which they belong, contrary to the usage of Central Ladakh. They are often furnished with the termination of the genitive. The latter I have taken off again, because the spoken language does not confirm this usage of the genitive.

हिंड्या khrasug, = khrabo, many-coloured.

55,57 | don tag, = don, meaning, business.

sribcig, suddenly, a short time; srib means 'darkness,' originally. The above meaning of sribcig is to be explained in this way When the eye is covered by the eye-lid, it is dark for a moment. Thus it means literally, 'within the twinkling of the eye.'

ম'5লা batrag,=bathag, root.

장지지시 | snasogs, = sna theogs, different.

TNT NT | bsadces pasang, 'better than killing'; this comparative in pasang seems to throw some light on the development of the comparative in sang. Here 'ang, also, may have been added to the comparative in pas. Then the first part of the ending pasang was lost and sang only remained.

===== | zag zag, rough, uneven, (like a rasp).

됩니다 spagspa, = pagspa, skin.

हैविवे। menne, = ma yinnas, besides.

अदीत्। upen, a high monarch.

255 | Idangsbu, throne; perhaps related to yden, throne.

3331 suncas, surround.

অস্থিতী ambiti, all sorts of fruit.

작명 | phrulu, fruit.

작치작조다 sna mi sna thsang, very different.

78 huyu, exclamation to express tiredness.

4

557 | carag, a stone which is fastened to the ear of a goat or sheep, to remind you of a certain thing; like the knot in the handker-chief.

리드라면적 | ltsangmkhan, beggar.

रैअयन्तिन्त्। rimpa behindu, slowly.

भु'देश। squees, to bow.

মস'ন্ত্ৰাম | lam bengs, bakhshish; literally ' to put [you] on the way.'

अन्। nyag, each single one.

(1) sho, means 6 x 12 annas, i.e., 41 rapec, so I am told.

된국무리국니국 | sngo rog pon pon, 'blue black with a curled mane,' name of dPalle's horse.

कर्म दें। chagpo, broken ; adjective formed from 'achagpa.

దేశ్రే దేశ్ chon chan, in vain.

TENET | gangs ngar, the sudden placing of hot iron into ice, water or earth, to harden it.

자중 경치 | kha skyeces, = kha kyeces, to scold.

어디어드 lag 'aphrad, shake hands; this is not a Tibetan custom; but is observed in Purig and Baltistan.

ম্চুর্ ব btangstena, giving; in Lower Ladakh we often meet with an additional na after a gerund.

5.

दुर्भ | lta skor, go about to see something.

a short yard; occurs in the name of the falcon; it seems to indicate that the bird is not quite of the size of a yard.

As will have been noticed, the dialect of this version is not always pure. Lower Ladakhi forms which are at the base of the whole, are mixed with Central Ladakhi and classical forms. This was apparently done with a view to let its language appear a little more cultured.

537 | rdo ttog, a pot made of serpentine stone.

TA | kol, imperative tense of bkalces, to load.

প্রি সিব । yzhidmad, = yzhismad, wife, family.

गाउँ | kalcor, the little pieces of butter which are smeared round the rim of a beer-pot, to honour a guest.

imperative tense of rances, to smear, to direct; perhaps related to 'adrenpa.

550 Eq | dpaljan, = dpalcan, having glory.

TRIE | Ker zong, = skyer rdzongs; name of the father of the gods, who often officiates as a paternal deity only.

Do the different names of the same god develop into different gods ?

F37 | Kha zub, or kha sbub, = kha bub, with the mouth turned downwards.

देविकाय। denna mala, in that very same moment.

7.

\$155 | seraru, = serba, hail.

THI ra skyes, instead of ru skyes; rea has become divided into two words, ra and ru, both meaning the same.

팅'국'국회자'중위 | puri 'athulcas, to work with the shuttle.

F 55 | khrucas, = 'akhrudpa, wash.

My skyen, = skye yin, will be born.

53 towa, or to, exclamation.

73755 | gral chad, roof-laths.

됩니다 | sbilab, perhaps spyilab, twigs of the Tibetan roof.

3 38 | skyorcas, put up in a circle.

র্নানাব | thog grab, twigs of the roof.

নিম্পান | shinggi ama, 'mother of the field,' name of the lark.

5775751 rtagtagpa, the elevated place in a room.

373 | rtsigma, rtsibma, rib; but in the next line there is rtsib sha, feeth near the ribs.

মঠম | mthsom, = mthso, lake.

নুষ্টার বাৰাৰ | skyin chen ba rgan, the big ' wild goat, the old ox, name of the wild goat, born to Gog brang thamo.

NC FINE 53 | sengge you ral can, the 'lion with the turquoise locks'; name of the lion, born to Gog brang thamo.

RATE AT AN 'abrong chen khamba, the 'large and brown wild yak'; name of the yak, born to Gog brang lhamo.

5'র্ম'র্ন্) by a rgyal rgodpo, the 'wild bird king'; name of the engle, born to Gog brang lhamo.

अस्ति। nyamo yser mig, the 'fish golden eye'; name of the fish, born to Gog brang lhamo.

8.

श्वित्। ma 'athsad, the measure not being full; in classical language ma sadde.

कॅप | thig, air-brick.

哥克斯 skye rings, 'long neck'; name of the pot, born to Deybu kha dmar.

平态 kha chod, 'broken mouth'; name of the kettle, born to Zungsbu kha yon.

बुद्धिद्धित्। steps rang chod, the 'axe cutting by itself'; name of the axe born to stari zlaba dkarps.

श्री उ हिंगी | thagbu khru gang, the 'rope one full yard [in length]'; name of the rope, born to thagpa rgya stag.

45 3 phad khrabo, the 'many-coloured bag'; name of the bag, born to sGyemo dkarmoi stong shong.

mame of Kesar's horse, born to Then langs.

हाँ दोन्दिन्। mdzo pho rkang dkar, the 'white-footed Dzo';

지의 중지지 | ra skyes skye dmar, the 'kid red-neck; 'name of the kid, born to Bama dkarmo.

어디지크 lug porze, the 'sheep golden mouth;' name of the sheep, born to Lug dromo.

TITING | bongbu khamba; the 'brown donkey'; name of the donkey, born to Nagpo kha dkar.

ট্র বার্ম নিমে | khyi pho yser lings, the 'golden hound '; name of the dog, born to Khyimo dkarmo.

বিমান্ত্রা | bila khra sug, the 'many-coloured cat'; name of the cat, born to Bila nagpo.

9.

and the plant of the gods; although only one child is born, the plant sign kun is used. Should this be a sign of respect?

英章 theo jo, aristocratic offspring.

विर्याया 'adompa, dangerous.

In the MS, the gerund in bai is often used, which I have not yet observed in ordinary language. In some places I have changed it to bas, in others I have crossed it out.

ATTATE | sharrandre barandre, this is the Lower Ladakhi pronunciation of sharri andhe bandhe. In many cases a distinct r is sounded after dentals in Lower Ladakh in such words which do not suggest any r in Central Ladakh.—A bandhe is a lama who has not yet been to Lhassa.

\$55'3'35| bdud the cin (perhaps yein); the 'devil, urine of the gods;' name of a devil, bka blon tdanpa's father.

মুন্নর্থা snyad bisol, temptation, attempt.

[3] ngaca, we; Lower Ladakhi for ngacag, ngazha.

মুমারম। skyilces, to detain, hinder.

म्बिम्सस्य ysigsmo, spectacle.

chen, will go; termination of the future tense; the MS. often has cen instead of chen. I am inclined to believe that these two terminations have to be differentiated, chen = cha yin, will go, is the termination of neuter verbs. Cen is probably contracted from beo yin, will do, and is the termination of active verbs.

35 34 | sunces, to long after.

지역경기 lag skud, smearing the hand [with oil.]

As regards the number of the Andhe bandhe, we find three as well as seven in the same version.

10.

विष्य 'akhrustena, when you will get your hair washed.

꽃'장시 | lhacas, to plait ; from sleba.

মৃত্য | logpa, the goat-skin, worn by men and women.

गाना किया | Kag chag, potsherd.

5'N | hasa, tender.

क्षायु | nallu, = nalbu, = bastard.

TA'SE | chol sgang, a wound caused by fire.

ব্ৰা 'agro, = dro of the dubitative voice.

> हिर सहिर दे नश्चर श्वर रे हिर थे। हिर सहिर दे नश्चर स्थान रे हिर थे। हिर सहिर दे नश्चर स्थान रे हिर थे। हिर सहिर दे नश्चर स्थान रे हिर थे।

ट्यु मार्थः श्रृटः सः विद्यः स्योत् स्याप्तमा स्याप्त स्था। ट्यु मार्थः श्रृदः सः विद्यः सः विद्यः सः स्था स्थाः स्थाः ट्यु मार्थः श्रृदः सः विद्यः सः विद्यः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स

रे.बिया.बुर.टे.सू.टे.बूट.इ.प्यस्यके.पुंहर.सू.यनेटश.त। श्रुक्ट. शक्षाचेरका व्रि.रटायाटावेशाचाडुकाश्चरात्त्राचेरकातात्त्वी डे.क्ट.स. सूची है, हेट इंट शारा सिश सि विटश शुर्थर वेश स. वेश स्टर है। लारदारदानीसायन्द्रशायन्त्रमी।मशासुरदारदारायोगिष्केपन्द्रसा देवसा श्रुष्ट्रायाः वेराववश्रुष्ट्यायाया । व्युवादेत्याद्वाययाहा वेरादे। नर्टा भवा हेर हो माळ र नर्डेस । रेन्स छ नेना में ने रा से से से स कर ज्ञास महिमा ५८ र होर महिमाहिरस स सर। दे सुमा स होते। से कर भागा अनुसान दिवस्त हो। इत्या स्वापा सामा दिवस स्वापा सामा लक्षत्र। मिट्रायासासामिक्षाया मिट्रह्मायायसमाहे। ह्युत्यस चरेचश। श्रीस्याम्। स्यास्य स्यास्य के मित्रास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य ५ देशके नहीं न विषया है विषय है कि स्थाय स्थाय स्थाय है। सद से पर्वर होता सम्बद्धान्त र वृत्ते हिर दे भे भे भक्ष भवत मी.रे.बर.पर.वर.भरेंच.ज.सूर.हो। स.स.मसूर.वर्षते.हो। र.स.वर्थरे.त. मु.त्राटशतश भ्राम्नायस्ट.कु.ड्रेन्था स.से.ची स्रि.रट.चीशर.स. नशर्व। दर्भःसर्वायायसर्। यन्। देनायायहिराने स्रामा

वरःनीः वरः केंद्रः दे वे व्याप्तः देन्तारः वे विद्रः केंद्रः दर्गः विद्रः केंद्रः दर्गः विद्रः केंद्रः दर्गः विद्रः विद्

मिंशन् हिमा बेरसारासा । के प्रेर मी बार बसामा साम निर्मा पर्य है हिर

मिन्द्रम् स्ट्रिन्स्य स्ट्रिस्स्य स्ट्रिस

म्रि.रट.अस्त्रीय श्र.त.चीट.ची.जिट.तर्न से.ज.श्रट.ज्र । त.श्रट.केर्-रे.स्रीश.स्रि.रट.ची.का.चे.लुश्च्य ।

वशास्त्रभाजा काष्राजात्त्व, क्षाची सुर्वे क्षाची काष्रभाजात्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राजात्त्व क्षाची काष्राज्य काष्ट्र क्षाची काष्ट्र क्षाची काष्ट्र क्षाची काष्ट्र काष

No. 2.

लिट्रात्त्वेचाच्चात्रपट्टेर्स्टे के लूट्रव्या सै.ची.जट्टे डिचाक्क्ट्रे हा क्लिट्टे व्या डिट्रिट्रे हे लाशाला ट्रिट्रे शासाला खट्टे क्लिश्चा खट्टे क्लिट्स् व्या डिट्रे हे लाशाला ट्रिट्रे शासाला खट्टे क्लिश्चा खट्टे क्लिट्स् लिट्रिट्रे प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रिट्रे हे लाशाला ट्रिट्रे लाशाला खट्टे क्लिट्स् तिट्रिट्रे प्राप्त प्राप्

स.चुर.चुरश्राता ह्रिश्मी.सट.ग्र.चरेटशा ट्रेथ्शश्र.भु.शोवर.कु.चटेता.
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स.चुर.च.चु.ग्रूट.से.चा ट.७.क्ट.शा.च.ग्र.चु.कु.च्रा.चा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.च्रा.चु.च्रा.च्रा.

चन्नाः र्युक्तः स्वरः स

यत्रस्र। स्यान्त्रक्षाः विद्रायस्य विद्रायस

No. 3.

पन्तर्राक्षशं भूतिमाभूकार्यन्तर्वराक्षशं । कुर्चुं । विरम्नामुक्तिमाभूका कुर्युं । कुर्चुं । विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं । कुर्चुं । विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं । विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं । विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं । विरम्भाभूका कुर्युं कुर्मुं सुरम्भाभूका कुर्मुं सुरम्भाभूका कुर्मुं सुरम्भाभूका कुर्मुं कुर्मुं सुरम्भाभूका कुरम्भाभूका कुरम्भूका कुरम्भूक

कुं चुर्था । कुं लुंट्था । ट्विश्चिट्यू सूर्य सूर्या स्वास्त्रा मुक् ह. ह. जृ.ह। ट. ट. ट्वेश्चिट्यू सूर्य सूर्या ह. ह. ह. लिश्च क्ष्ये श्वास्त्र मुक्ये श्वास्त्र मुक्ये श्वास्त्र मुक्ये हुन्य स्वास्त्र सुक्ये स बेर-रन्य। स्टब्द्र्स्ट्युन्ये स्टब्द्र्स्ट्युन्यः विनायन्त्रः ह्राध्ये केरसः य।। इस्याप्तवाद्ये देश्वर्त्ते स्टब्स्युन्यः स्याप्तायः विनायन्ता हेर्द्यस्य हे। केरदः

देवसावट्याप्यस्यायावरे देवलियाद्वाया कं वेनादर्भेर दे हु हु अम् ज.चर्ने चार्के क्टर अक्टर ज.चक्टर ज्या कर वा अर्थ हुए सीमा कुर्के.ज.यूट केलूटश । विश्व अष्ट्रश त.बुचाज यूट वि.बुचालूर वि.बुचा रे.यूट. यामगुर्माक्षेरेकार्भरार्द्धना देतेहायार्नाह्नार्कार्वेगायहरासे। गुर्मा प्यत्मकुन्त्या उनामी सम्बद्ध नडर दे हिंद है। सि हर हर स्र प्रिय नि ता. शूट हो. शूट अर्थ अर. अर्थिता ता. लूर्ट आंतर है. ये. शू. होता हो अरा. हू. येट तूर. नियम् भाग्या है। बरमी नगर पुर नर ही ने गर कर साम सर्वेर केश पर् है.चर्मच है.चूरश इ. इ.रट.वे.मू.ष्ट्रास्तर २.१८ थ्यायातारश प्रथा ह्रेपर्नाका रे.क्ष्मानीकाके,कालर्जाहा रे.वेकाला,हर्वे,ब्रेट्सीनानीका. सुर्यार विट. यु. चट १६८ भ. र्येश चिरुची ज. सेश चरेट है। जिर्थ ए. म. शूट है. इस्थाय। सित्यथभाराभुरे,थायरे वृह् ह श्र्याया। रे.थरा वोहेर जूचा है। ल्रेरा केशन्तर अस्ता केलामामका सेरामान र स्वरा र मार श्रमिथः त्रुथः थरा जूटः द्वरः श्रायः श्रूटः है। ये व्रिटः है अ द्वशः अदर अरशान प्रि.मिंग.मिंग.इच.शूट.हो। शहेच.वंश.तर.जायदश्रत। शहेच.ची.से. संदेशस्य हैं वट व वेट सुगु द्वामी समें दिना से हिंगा मिं सिय हे दिना में वुः संदेशस्य देवदः नुः वहदश। दे वुः संस्थायदः कृतानी वुः संदेशदः नुः वहदश। रे.डिचे च के. पुराष्ट्रेचे हे. हे. प्यां दार्य विचा च के. हे. हे. हे. हे. दे. मिर्मा मूर.मी.वट.भानूर.शूट। मूट.क्ट.श.भाटश.क्रर.क्र्य.क्ष्मादा.सूटव.

तर्ते न्यूप्त हुन् स्थान लूट्या हिन्दे स्थान स्

तर्रे-इट.मी.सर.त≡टश.ज.ड्र.इ.ए.चींचोश.कट.वे.लूरी

क्षान्यम् क्रियम् क्ष्यम् विद्यान्य क्ष्यम् विद्यान्य विद्यान्य क्ष्यम् विद्यान्य क्षयम् विद्यान्य व

इ.इ.ण्याकेल्ट्क्रीम्ल्य्यंयिश्चर्तियाल्ल्ट्क्रेस्निर्द्धार्येवश्चरा।
इ.इ.ल्याक्रिल्ट्क्रीम्ल्य्यंयिश्चरावित्याल्ल्ट्क्रेस्निर्द्धार्येवश्चरा।
वर्ष्येयता इ.इश्चर्यश्चर्या र्वेश्चर्याक्चर्याः शूर्यत्याल्ल्य्याः इ.इ.ल्याक्चर्याः वर्ष्ययाल्ल्याः वर्ष्ययाः वर्ष्ययाल्ल्याः वर्ष्ययाः वर्ष्ययाल्ल्याः वर्ष्ययाः वर्ष्ययः वर्षयः वर्ष्ययः वर्षयः वर्ययः वर्षयः वर्यः वर्षयः वर्षयः वर्यः वर्षयः वर्यः वर्यः वर्षयः वर्यः वर्यः

नियानी नियासित होर बर्ब हर होर से गुक्र वर्ष कर होर से गुक्र वर्ष वर्ष वर गार्ने वर मिन्नेट र्ने से द्वर में सेंट सुना गुन वर्ना से । यन राश्रे अमा उत्रदर सायेद रासव्दार्थे। प्रान् क्रमार प्रायमाया अव्राज्या क्षे.शना.नरि.रर्भःशिर.य.शर्यर.जू । ल्लाज्रंट रेट सं वश्यस्त्रीत्य सम् नु गारीसरा ने निरामेन में मार्थिन में। करानारासग्रदाक्षेत्रानारासन्तरास्यास्य रे.डिना.ड्रेर. रे.सिंग. अस्त्रा. १ क्या. मेर्या. १ स्ट्रा. हे.स्ट्रीया स्राज्याता नर्दश। ब्रॅन्द्रविश्चेट्स्मामीब्रामार्श्वायासब्द्रिक्तापरिक्रा रक्षेत्र मुस्य प्रति स्तित्यी जात्र सुर्। पर्द्राटारायाश्चर रेवाशासहर। अअगर्ग स्रेश मदे ग्रा न्मा वा अर्डेर। तर्-रूट.ट.जर्शेट.रूपोश.श्राह्र्र। ह्रेट हरे दिया में मुक्त हिराय महरूर। पर्ने रेट ट या शुट रेंग्रा सर्हें। यर मु । स्याम सुयायनु वाया सके दि। वर् दि द्वारा अंदर् द्वानी तु कुया हूं या शर्मे वा शर्मे र

पर्ने देट ट ता शुट देनाश सहर।

यश्वाक्षानोरः बेटः क्षुर्यः यात्रासहेत्। यर्भः देत्यापुरः दस्य क्षुयः स्राधः यात्रहेत्। स्रशः व्यापुरः दस्य क्षुयः स्राधः यात्रहेत्। स्रशः द्वापुरः दस्य क्षुयः स्राधः यात्रहेत्।

र्वतःश्राद्यतः स्ट्रिन्तः स्ट्रि

No. 4.

लच्च्यान्यर स्मालपर्यार्थ्य स्वर्ध्याक्षेत्र स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वयः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वयः स्वयः स्वर्यः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः

लूर.क्वा सूर्य वृत्सूर सैबाबुश हि.सैबार् जाड्र श मिय र हेर ॥ भूषा यकेश हि. हुश स्वा तृत्य श्वा सेश हिश पर र जिल हिस पर हो व्या प्राधि सैबाबाड्या बाल हो पूर्व प्राधि प्राधि से स्वा क्षा प्राधि से साम श्वा का

विस्ताक्षकुं नेस् माश्रमं नेस्ति। विस्ताक्षकुं नेस्ति माश्रमं नेस्ति। विस्ताकुं कुं नेस्ति माश्रमं नेस्ति।

अ.क्ट.अ.टट.जैट.अक्ट.क्ट.अ.वट.वश.तु.कं.२.क्ट.टे.श्र्ट। क्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.ज.च्यूश.च.चशिश.चशिश.चचितश.च। ह्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.ज.च्यूश.च.चशिश.चशिश.चचितश.च। ह्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.ज.च्यूश.च.चशिश.चचितश.च। ह्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.ज.च्यूश.च.चशिश.चचितश.च। ह्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.ज.च्यूश.च.चशिश.चचितश.च। ह्री.वेंच.चेट.क्ट.श.च.च्यूश.च.चथिश.च.च्यू.च्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.च्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच.चेंच्यू.चेंच

रे,स्यामभ्ये,सूट.के.क.चं.रट.कामभाये.सूजा इरमा सियेश्रा

स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन् मिन्द्रम् स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन स्ट्

त्रानीर्याप्तः कुर्णास्त्राच्या क्षानीत्रः कुर्णास्त्राच्या क्षानीर्याप्तः कुर्णास्त्राच्या क्षानीत्रः कुर्णास्त्रः कुर्ण

ष्यानाः रदः श्राप्तितः विः दमारः वैः रदः श्राप्तितः विः। मधेरः रेः द्रम्यानादः वे विगयमाश्चितः विनानाः रिमाणिदः वि। पत्रकृत्याणाः वृत्तायद्वायि क्षेत्रा । ज्यानुवायत् ।

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स्वाय

म् दे.सू.प्र. हिंद्र. प्रस्ता क्षेत्र. स्त्र. हेंद्र. द्वा विद्र. सू. प्रस्ता क्षेत्र. सू. हेंद्र. द्वा विद्र. सू. हेंद्र. हे

हेट तम् केट नियम् नियम् नियम् क्ष्यं प्राप्त नियम् क्ष्यं प्राप्त नियम् नियम्

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मीत्रे, कर।

सान्त्रियां भूति सान्त्र स्था मिल्य स्थित सान्त्र स्था सान्त्र स्था सान्त्र स्था सान्त्र स्था सान्त्र स्था सान्य स्था सान्त्र सान्त्र स्था सान्त्र सान्य सान्त्र सान्य सान्य

हे, डुन्सा सिर्स्या स्वास्त्य पुरस्य । मेथ्य पुचालूर क्वा। ह्य र र उपने से र ज्ञास्त स्वास्त्र पुरस्य । मेथ्य पुचालूर क्वा। ह्य र र उपने से र ज्ञास्य स्वास्त्र । स्वास्त्र पुचाल्या माल्य स्वास्त्र । ह्य र र उपने से र ज्ञास्त्र स्वास्त्र । स्वास्त्र स्व हि:बुनाहि:य:नर:पेर। हि:बुनाहि:य:नर:पेर। इस:रे:हें:हें:ब्रिय:यहन्यास।

No. 5.

रे.वश्चारविश्चरतियोत्त्रीशङ्गस्य। ह. ह.स्टरता ह्या. न्यायाक्षायायाक्षायाक्षायाक्षायाक्षाया हें हर्टर मेलून सून् वेशमा हैंदाय वर्षेत्र प्रविधा है है राहे तस बीश थ.थ.। मि.चे.भर्.जम.चेश.श्र.है। ग्रीट.लेजज्ञ.मू.हूर्ज.पश्चरा रे.जंट.श्राम्बे.क्ट्रा.श्रंट.र्ड.श्रेर.व्या। लट.स्रीट.ची.रचर.च्.क्ट्रायाका बनानिर्ध्वनान्तरस्य। बुट्-कुर-इ-इ-नशर-इ। बुट्-स्नाश-इ-ब्रि-क्रे-ब्रीट-मामरायान्द्रित हो। मामराध्ययार्क्षाक्षरा होत् देवद्यात्मु । स्मासायका यमिन्नाम्ह्र ह्र.पर्चे.मी.भ.राचा.भ.जा.चरेट.लूच इंट.ट्रे.सेट.चरेटल। ट्रे.चरा. र्यत्रे क्टास्ट्रिया स्टार्क्र । स्ट्रिय हेर्ट्या स्ट्रिया स्या वद्यत्यान्द्रात्स्यासूर्वास्यानिकाणकानियाः बेरस्य। सिर्म्यास्यानिकानिका मिमानमी.नरेट.येवेटा अ.नोट.शूटा डे.येश.मुश.इटश.ना हु.हु.चू. पर्ने स्वित्वित्वा स्थाने द्वारा देवर विश्व क्षित्वा यन्त्र या मार स्रोत्। लासर्विरःक्रेर.व्याविरः इरशाय। बेर.योट्र. क्रिंग वियावनाशास्त्रा रेक् वर र अर व है वर्ग वर्र स्थाया सामार । अर विका हेर सा है है के देन्द्रश्रद्धन्यायः हु बेद्रश्रद्ध। विद्रश्रक्षः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वतः स्वात्तः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वत

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त्रीमी सर्वेश्वर्षा स्थान स्य

श्री मी स्वार्थ स्वार

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मश्चर-इ.व.क्.स्ट.भान्य-व.क्षीय-व्या-मश्चर-व.क्षी-इ.व्य-स्थान क्षी-इ.व्य-स्थान क्षी-इ.व्य-इ.व्य-स्थान क्षी-इ.व्य-स्थान क्षी-इ

र्ट्ट स्थान स्थान द्वा स्थान स्थान

देवे द्वातानी सर नी स द्वीत स रेना ना हेना स ते । देवे द्वातानी सर नी स द्वीत स रेना ना हेना स ते । देवे द्वातानी सर नी स द्वीत स्वात स

ने सर तारे विमालुशासासा में सर मीसायत्र रूपार मार्केर पर्मा में सर तारे विमालुशासासा में सर मीसायत्र रूपार मार्केर पर्मा

हिन्द्वः श्चेन्द्रद्वाम्यः द्वस्त्रः त्रिन्द्वः स्त्रः त्रिन्द्वः स्त्रः त्रम्यः द्वस्यः त्रम्यः त्रम

प्रस्तिन के स्त्री हिन्द्र के स्वास्तिन के स्वर्थ के स्त्री के स्वर्थ के स्त्री के स्

द्रामान्यत्र द्रिक्षाच्याक्षेत्र त्राक्षणाः व्यवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्याः विवस्थाः विवस्याः विवस्यः विवस्यः विवस्थाः विवस्थाः विवस्यः विवस्थाः विवस्यः विवस्थाः विवस्यः विवस्थाः विवस्यः विवस्यः

र्भे दर्व दे र्येट सुना रे रे नामका या वर हे तहनाका हे र्येट या कर।

लट्स्युन्द्रेन्द्रिन्द्र्य। देन्द्रभ्याः वित्राच्याः वित्राचयः वित्राच्याः वित्राचः वित्राचः

ष्यान् त्र्रेट के दिन त्र्रेट वर्त त्रेट वर्त त्रेट के वर्त वर्त वर्त के वर्त

दे.बिमाबेरश्रामा वर्षेट्रादेशसम्बर्गाकी सर्वे क्या क्या वर्ष्ट्रामा स्टर् देशेंट्रायुनायावर्षेट्रामी दुर्जे सर्वेट्रायेगाकी सर्वे क्या क्या वर्षे

ष्णम् वर्षेट्र होन्द्रेन्द्र द्वि द्वेश्व वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्य वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्ये

त्रिः विषा चेरश्यायश्य । प्रतिः दे त्रिः श्रुमा मीश चेरश्य । भारेदादश सुन्दे यदश्यश्य । भार से प्रति दे सिंदा श्रुमा मीश चेरश्य ।

खान् वर्ते दे के ने के

द्रान्नभ्या स्वत्वे स

दःचनान्द्र। दशश्चराधेराचेरशय। श्रेरदादीन्त्रीरासुनानीशामार्दिः गुर-विमानन्दरा दर्जेट-मीक्ष-दे-चे-बेक्ष-दे-क्ष-क्ष-चे-विमार्कर-दे। सः ब्रे टब.वु.ब्रॅट.सेंचा टप्र.शुचा.ब्र.लट.बुट.बुट.बुटथ.त। श्र.टब.वु.ब्रॅट. इत्यायन्द्रमा वर्त्वेदायाम् विमार्चार्वेद ने यदा हेरमा सर्वेद वर्षे हेरिसुना पर्ने में मुन्ने संक्षित्र संक्षित्र स्वा । यह स्वेता मार्थे संस्था स्वेत स्वेत स्वा । अत्यन्ते श्रीट सुमानीश श्रेमामाओ सप्पट येटश । देवश प्रमेट केराय शे अग्रेट-देश-श्रेट-दा-श्रट। श्रेट्-देश-होन-होश-विना-देन-देन-होन-नुमाक्षः रे मन्द्रः मीक्षिमा वर्षेर्याय। दर्वेदः केव रे लमा नृद्रः लमा होव या लेगा श्रीत। देवसार्शेत्वविश्वेत्रायुवावीसाचेत्रसात। ष्यात्वविहारहेव देते। के. र मोब मोब स्ट्रिंग या देखिया र माया वर्षेट मेशा ट लगा र ट लमाम्रोदारालेगाकःरमाचेरवाय। देववायमाम्बद्धाः द्वानानीवा कानः रदासानीय दुना श्रदासामदास्त्र दुना। दशासदसानीना यन्दरास्त्र हो। रे.अ.बेचामरैचा.के.प्र्याची.ब्रुचरेट.के.ड्र-४। सट्ट्रा केट.के.लेजा चर. वद्रसीय। त्र्यात्रीतिया शराहा ड्रेर.हो पर्हेर.मी.श्रीमाश्रराश्रासा यर्गाके अव व सेर अधिव वहुंस्। देवसास् त्ये हें त्ये वीसास हित्रहें

> ष्यान् त्रेंद्र केन्द्रिंद देशन हिन्द्र नायान्य सम्बद्धाः त्रेंद्र केन्द्र देशन दान्य नायान्य सम्बद्धाः

पर्-देट:ट:न्ट:नीशःहेतःश्रिनाहेत्य्। य:तु:नार्देशःनाशःष्टरशःयःविनाहेत्य्। य:तु:नार्देशःनाशःष्टरशःविनावहःष्टेत्य्। सःतु:न्देशःनीशःपर्नेट्रहंथःविनावहःष्टेत्य्।

रे.बिच.बुरश्राता वर्चेट.रे.पार्ज्य.लूट.बै.बुरशा प्रिंट.शु.लीग. भिःभीदी सिभाभेदासम्बद्धनां चेरादी गुःडेंद्रमार्थे विचायद्दामीराविमा देर-चर्टशाय। मूंशायानीशिशाचरेटाकुं,या तसूटाकुर-इ-इ-इ-इ-शार्ट्टायटा र्विर्रेश्या रेक्श्रास्टर्क्श्रास्त्रम्मम्मिन्नस्यास्त्रास्त्री सन्दर्दः शर्रेत्वियः है, पर्तुर्, कुर्र, दे, यर, दे, पर्या, यर्थ, यर् शर्जे. डिजी. रा लटारवेश. रा लटार्चेश्च. है. । श.केच. रा डे.वेश.वेश. शामर दर्सरेना स्थानिक संदर्भ है स्थित है नाकि सामा र में र हिना यरेटथा श्र. र्यार्थश्र. र्याल इरथा संस्थार्था रेश. लिमामुन्त्राचा वर्षेट्रान्यस्यानुस्य नुरुक्षान्यान्यस्य श्रीकृति । दे से र्मानीका बेरका ने क्या मा हिमाया भी छ्या सबेरका सा श्र.क्.र्चन्त्रा रेड्नाल.पे.चा ह्राज्याच्याक्याल.पे.स्.क्रा ब्र.च्या-पे.प्रेय.ब्रेया.रा.चाश्रर.रे.वेर.प्र.ब्रुया.चेय.थ। रे.यथ.अंग्रेयाथाया.पं. इर.श्यां इरक्ष। देवियाक्ष्यः द्यं कुर्त्याच्याचाक्षरः मेर् मेर्के मक्षरः देविरः क बुनावर्ड्छ। नु:श्रेड्र-१८:वर-ठ व्यवसाय। १:दशक्का से बिनायान्तर श्राद्या व्यवस्थान्त्र है। सन्धान्त्र नेत्र मित्र मित्र नेत्र नेत्र व्यवस्थान्त्र मित्र लीतात्रामुद्रशाच । दे.व.वश्चेच.कु.सोमराता.हिर.दे.चर्ट्रशाचाश्चर । श्चिर. मामर दर सुनाय है है त् तुना मार्चित हैर है यूट मामन कर समान है दर्श भर से दिन है से हिंदी सुनाय है है ति तुना मार्चित हैर है यूट मामन कर समान है दर्श भर से दिन

No. 6.

मूर्र रहेर तर्र मि. लुर्र हे । कु. लूट हो मि. लूच रहे । मि. लुच रहे । म

विराणान् के न्यून्यान् न्यून्यान् । हिर्द्रमान् के न्यून्यान् न्यून्यान् । क्यापान् के न्यून्यान् । क्यापान् के न्यून्यान् न्यून्यान् । क्यापान् के न्यून्यान् । क्यापान के न्यून्यान । क्यापान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान । क्यापान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान । क्यापान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान के न्यून्यान । क्यापान के न्यून्यान द्वायानुः के महिराद्धरानी क्रियादा व्याप्ता द्वायानुका अस्ति ।

निर्मित्र स्थानिक स्थ

विन्यार्थेनामार्थेन् न्यस्य स्मान्नेन्यः। विन्यस्य प्राप्त स्मान्नेन्यः।

चीक्षेश्वणाश्चाम्यात्राचारक्ष्यक्षेत्राच्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्याः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्य

पचिरः छुन्। प्रितः चूर्रः सद्देन्द्रः सद्देन्द्रः स्वार्तः नास्तः नद्दाः स्वार्तः सद्दाः स्वारं स्वरं स्वारं स्वर

त्रिक्षः भूमान्यर नुभामात्वर भूमा वाक्षर भाग वाक्षर भूमान्यर भाग वाक्षर भूमान्यर निकास निकास मान्य भूमान्य भू

मिन्ने देश श्रीट यश्य के यट से त्यन श्रीट । दे तश निष्य श्रीट श्री ।

यर्थ र त्य श्री प्रिय के श्री प्री के श्री प्रिय के श्री प्रिय के श्री प्रिय के श्री प्रिय के श्री के श्री प्रिय के श्री प्री प्रिय के श्री प्री प्रिय के श

चीत्रक्रे.ची.र्यसर.चर्याकृष्णमी,पि.च्टा.यासर । स्ट्राट्ये,स्ट्राट्येयाचीसासर्य.

हिना,पट्ट, केर । स्त्रपुरम् अरूप के प्रतिमान प्रत्या के स्त्रपुर्म के स्तरपुर्म के स्त्रपुर्म के स्तरपुर्म के स्त्रपुर्म के स्तरपुर्म के स्त्रपुर्म के स्तरपुर्म के स्त्रपुर्म के स्त्र

हिर्क्राण्याक्षक्ष्याहुरावन्याक्ष्यक्ष्यः हिर्क्राण्याक्षक्ष्यः इत्रिक्ष्याण्याक्षः इत्रिक्ष्यः इत्रिक्षः इत्रि

यगीर-रेशव,सील,शूक्ष-मून्टेब,बुंह्म-सीचीलाचक्षिर,चव्रक्षसाक्षा रे.रे.क्ष्म. इस.स्.हे.वा वक्ष-सोचर्य,कुंह्माल,झी.ह्यस.चीव,खेची.शूह्मा रे.वेश.ह्य.वे. वक्ष-सुर-कुं,वा वक्ष-सोचर्य,कुंह्माल,झी.ह्यस.चीव,खेची.शूह्मा रे.वेश.ह्य.वे. त्य.बुंह्मा वक्ष-साचर,कुंह्माल,झी.ह्यस.चीव,खेची.शूह्मा रे.वेश.ह्य.वे. रा.लाट.विस्.हे । श्रीट.श्रीमर.ब्रेज्येश.ला.लाटश ।। व.श्राट.ब्राट.ब्राट.ब्रेट.बे.च्राट.बे.च्राटश । जूर्य.स्.ब्रेट.

No. 7.

स्य मित्र के स्वास्त के स्वास्त के स्वास के स्व

र्-ज्राम् अस्य केन्द्र ते न्या स्टब्स् स्ट्रिया स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिया स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय स्ट्रिय

मीताक्षराक्षरामी क्षिरा क्रिन् विनशासर हिना क्रूर। ने क् मिर मूर मूर रेवेर राजे लियश सेन हेना रहेन हो। चीताः क्षेत्रः कृषः स्थान्तः स्थानागान् नब्ध्यसः छ व। नाक्त्राकृत्रसम्बद्धारान्। कृत्यस्यान्यात् । ध्रीट.मी.शर.मीज.तूश.वश.व.पर्वशश.व.वी श्रीस्थ्यादेन्द्रशाम्बद्धरामान्द्रत्तन्। चे.डोरा.ष्ट्रचे.सूत्रा.सी.सी.रचीत्रा.चर्त्रेयका.≅.चे। रे.ब्रेर.ज. के.डे.ब्र्जायान्दर पर्रा मी.डिश.मी.शर.नीश.वंश.व्रर.चर्त्रेशश.३.वे। चनाक्रिं, या.क. कर सना रा. रट. पर । कूर्यताट अटशा मी दे वट रीमा सूर। रवा.श.र.चाश्रर.ची.रू.वट.राचा। कृत्रायाराज्ञान्त्रीत्रीक्षात्राहा। र्नाश्चर्र्द्धभन्ते रेवर्ष्या।

दे.बियाचेर.हर्ष.क्षियाहे.हर्ष.या.क्षेट.वियाधारा। यो.धर.वीश.कर. भ.चर.य। श्रीट.केर.प्र.हे.यट.वट.चर.चर्च.ह.क्षेत्राळ्ट.क्ष्या दे.इ.स्.व. १.क्ष्याया क्षेट्र.प्र.हे.यट.वट.चर.चर्च.ह.क्ष्याळ्ट.क्ष्या दे.इ.स्.व. १.क्ष्याया क्षेट्र.प्र.हे.यट.वट.चर.चर्च.ह.क्ष्याळ्ट.क्ष्या दे.इ.स्.व.

होर हिंग हेंट इंट सपर्ट प्रत्य की प्रोत्ता । होर हिंग हेंट इंट सपर्ट प्रत्य की प्रोत्ता ।

ब्रीट मी न रहर रहर सन्दर्भ पर्दे भेर दिना। हिन्न इंट इंट अया मुख्ये प्रतीन प्राप्त भी ब्रीटमी म्यार से किट अपने देर स्प्रेट कीमा हिर्नर्ये बंदासायार्द्राची वचेरावर्ट्या ब्रीट मी का अन्य दिन स्थान मिन्यास्य स्टासासासु नेनानी विनेन यन्य स्थित। म्रीटमी स्थार्यट सन्देर स्टिम् हिरम्बासस्य सामानुरानुसानुरानुसानुरानुरान्द्र ब्रीटमी सेंब इंटर सप्टेर खेट वैना। हिन्जेंबर्डरस्ययाद्याद्वीत्त्वहेन्यद्रराधित्। ब्रीट मी मारोर समार कंट सप्देर पर्देश किया। हिन्यारोर सामर इंटर सामानोरेर कु त्वीर महार भेव। ब्रीट-मी'समार-य-इट-स-वर्देर-वर्द्ध-विमा ब्रिन्यम्रम्यः संदासाया सुम्बार्गी, येनीन यरेटा जुरी

य. सूर्या । देश्याभीर त्राचार के के क्षणाय देश शायर त्या प्रेची के थे। यमा स. चीर त्यार प्रचार प्र मुंबरकेषाक्षित्राक्ष्माक्ष। सिंबरकेषां स्वत्याद्वर्धाः स्वत्यात्वर्धाः स्वत्यानुस्वत्याः स्वत्यानुस्वत्याः स्व

य.स..रेट.रेट.ट.टट.रेट.च्रिट्रीमपरेचीलुरेज्ञ् । क्चांश्र.कुचाश्वरत्र च्रिचांश्र्ट.से कुश्चरत्र विचाश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्र्ट.से कुश्चरत्र विचाश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्र्ट्य च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर्य, च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर्य, च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर्ष, पश्चरत्र च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वरत्। स.सेश्वर च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वर च्रिचांश्वर विचांश्वर विचांश्य

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

THE STORY OF 'ABRUGUMA'S MARRIAGE TO KESAR.

No. L

The child (Kesar) went to the teacher r Tse dgn, to ask him, who was his father. The teacher, knowing that he would come, had ordered his servants who were cutting grass, to send the child to him. The servants gave the child some food, which he pretended to eat, whilst hiding it in his sleeve. Then the child fastened a golden fly to a string and played with it. One of the servants asked to play with the fly. Because he lost it, Kesar asked for a compensation. The servants said, that he had received a compensation already, having got so much food. Now Kesar opened his sleeve and returned to every one what had been given to him. Then the servants acknowledged themselves to be in Kesar's debt and brought some beer and a goat to please him. After that he did them a special favor and cut the grass for them in a miraculous way.

Kesar took the goat before the window of the hermitage and made preparations to kill it. The teacher asked him not to do so, and Kesar promised not to kill it, if the teacher would tell him, who was his father. r Tse dgn advised the boy to go to the plain, 'with the three stone-pyramids of black, white and red colour' because there he would be told. The teacher had arrived there secretly before the boy, and was now hidden in one of the pyramids. When the child asked his question, the hermit answered from inside the pyramid, that Agu Pasang Idan ru skyes was Kesar's father. Because this was a lie, all the grass and the trees of the 'cold valley' faded at once and became black. Kesar restored the trees and the grass to life again and went to the innermost part of the valley, where he found Pasang Idan ru skyes. This Agu was astonished to be called 'father' by Kesar. He was loaded with wood and, being furnished with a nose-ring, was led to Gog brang Ihamo, where he was introduced as Kesar's father.

No. 2.

The boy (Kesar) heard, that the Agus had decided to distribute the land gLing among them. He went to the place of meeting, dressed like a monk. On the way there he met with Agu dPalle, who invited him to take a seat on the horse behind him. He did so and caused a host of lice to attack the Agu, so that the Agu almost lost his temper.

The boy asked the Agus to let him have a part of the land of gLing, but the Agus gave him only the privilege of being present at every wedding and at every burial and besides that the ford s Byichu and the Groma-plain. The boy made use of his privilege, but sang comic songs at burials and solemn songs at weddings. To keep him silent, the parties had to give him much money (nor).*

^{*} Compare Spring-myth of the Kesar Saga, (Sheh-version) No. V. 37.

Agu Khrai thung was made chief of the gLing land, and to him 'aBruguma was to be given as his wife. The boy went to the ford sByichu, and when he saw Khrai thung crossing it, he tore him down from his horse and almost drowned him. Then he excused his rough behaviour, saying that he had not known, that the rider was Agu Khrai thung.*

No. 3.

Then Kesar went to the Groma-plain to gather Groma-roots. Maiden 'aBruguma went there for the same purpose together with her servant. She was not successful, and her hand-maid asked the street-child (Kesar) to give some Groma-bread to the lady. He gave his bread under the condition that every bit which was eaten, would grow again, as was the case when he ate. Because, however, nothing was brought back again, he teased the maiden, saying: 'When I meet a dog, the dog shall hear of it; when I meet a man, the man shall hear of it.' †

To please the street-child, 'aBruguma invited him to a festival next morning. The boy went to her house earlier than anybody else and hid himself behind the upper door beam. When all the girls were assembled, 'a Bruguma told them to shut the door and to keep the street-child away, because he would make everything dirty (rtsogpo).

Then the boy made his appearance on the upper door-beam.

He touched the heads of the girls, and all of them fell asleep. A neighbour had a she-ass that was with child. He kicked her, and a foal was born. He cut off the foal's head and placed it on the bed of the girl who was nearest to the door. Then he opend the windows and called up the girls. She who was nearest to the door, put the foal's head on her neighbour's bed, and so on, until the last of the girls placed it in 'aBruguma's goat-skin. When she rose, it fell to the ground. Then the street-child, making much noise, cried: 'A donkey's head was born to maiden 'a Bruguma! When I meet a dog, the dog shall hear of it; when I meet a man, the man shall hear of it.' §

The girl invited the street-child to an engagement-feast (grogs chang), and the boy went there, carrying one ear, cut from the donkey's head. Agu Khrai thung was seated on a golden throne, and all the other agus were seated on turquoise thrones. The street-child sat on a wooden chair at the head of all beggars. Maiden 'a Bruguma went before Agu Khrai thung with a pot of beer and said: 'Not touching the pot with your ten fingers, not touching your lotus-mouth, not

Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 10-16.
Compare Spring-myth (Sheh-version), additions No. 10.

do

^{*} Compare Spring-myth of the Kesar-Saga No. V, 26-36. It is interesting to see, that Agu Khomo of the Sheh-version is represented by two different Agus in this Lower Ladakhi version, here by Agu Khrai mgo khra thung, and in fasc. No. II, by Agu bKa blon tdanpa.

[†] As regards this tale and the following, they may be compared to Spring-myth of the Kesar Sage, No. VI-IX. This tale in particular to No. VI, 1-9. The quotation 'when I meet a dog, etc.' seems to have its origin in the belief of the Ladakhis that the dog is the most perfect creature next to man; it is believed to be a higher creature than woman. The Ladakhi lamas will say, that the spirit of the gods may dwell in a dog, but never in a woman.

tasting with the silken knot of your tongue, not swallowing it with the golden vessel of your throat; take the beer and tea with your soul, and place it again on the ground !' The agu took the pot with his hands, but when he saw the street-child, he became quite confused, and the pot fell to the ground. Then Agu d Palle and all the other agus were

asked to drink, but none of them could do as required.

When the maiden came before the street-child, he said. 'Look here, lady!' and showed her the donkey's ear. Then she addressed the boy as a 'beggar on a wooden chair, with dirty hands, with a mouth like a privy, with a tongue like a rasp, and a long throat.' Before drinking, the street-child rendered a prayer to the nine tha and klu who were born with him, to dBangpo rgyabshin, mother sKyabs ldun, l Jogpo, and to his paternal and maternal deity. Then with his stick studded with dog's teeth he threw the pot towards the sky, drank all the beer and placed the tea-pot filled on the ground. Now all the beggars made a noise, saying: 'Our street-child has received maiden 'a Bruquma ' [as his bride].*

No. 4.

'aBruguma's parents had prepared a golden throne and a curtain of white silk for the bridegroom. But because a street-child had become the bridegroom, they exchanged the silken curtain for one of black goat's hair, and the golden throne for a ragged carpet, which was spread on the floor the wrong way. When the boy arrived on a litter carried by beggars, he sat down wrong way about on the carpet (with his face towards the wall). For his food he received some flour with Father Thonpa was looking away, mother sNgonmo was looking at the floor, and 'aBruguma was poking the fire. Then the streetchild taught the little dog to jump three times in each of the four directions. This he did and left so much dung, that everybody had to leave the room on account of the bad smell.+

At night the boy received an old hide and was taken to the strawbarn. 'a Bruguma's parents had tigers, leopards and other beasts to watch the door. The boy cut the hide into many pieces, and left it before the door, together with some bones. Then he ran away to the

valley Drimo dgu chod.1

Next morning the beggars came to see the boy, and as he could not be found, aBruguma was afraid of the vengeance of the beggars. She went to Agu d Gani, and asked him to cast the lot and to tell her what had happened to the street-boy. He said: 'Oh thou girl with a red mouth, with a red tongue, who art fat in consequence of cating good food, who art walking about in the streets with a beautiful dress! The vengeance of the beggars will overtake you! I do not know the science of casting lots.' The girl went home crying, but was sent to Agu d Gani once more with a golden plate, filled with pearls. Now the agu told her, that she would have to go first to the copper-hill and to the gold-hill, then to the lead-hill and to the silver-hill, and that

^{*} Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 17-69. + Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 1-3. I Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 4-6.

she would have to eat buck-wheat and lock-water, later on cakes and sweet water. 'In the valley Drimo dgu chod there is a little elevation. On that you must build a wall of dung; then you will see him."

'aBruquma went home and come back with her servant. In the valley Drimo dgu chod she found the street-child who had taken the beautiful shape (Kesar's body) and was doing some exercise. (This kind of exercise was described in 'Birth-story of Kesar, fasc. No. II, 3). It was as if on his right shoulder the sun was rising and on his left shoulder the moon. The girls laughed when they saw him. Suddenly a storm came with suow and hail, and Kesar disappeared entirely. When the rain was gone, he was again the street-child which he had been before. After he had teased the girls, 'aBruguma entreated him to go home with her; otherwise the beggars would avenge him on her.*

Having arrived at 'aBruguma's house, the boy took an earthen pot and cooked some game in it; but in the eyes of the girls the meat appeared to be that of mice (according to Kesar's sorcery). Then he killed a real mouse and put it secretly into the goat-skin of 'aBruguma. When the meat was cooked, he said: 'One piece is missing! Who is the thief?' All present assured him that no one had stolen anything, but when 'aBruguma rose, the mouse came falling out of her goat-skin. Again the street-child made a noise and teased her.†

No. 5.

They went to the land of gLing. Although the ladies had started before the street-child, the latter arrived before them. The agus were told, 'Lady 'a Bruguma will be given to him who will bring the hide of the wild yak Eiri, and who can spread it over the whote land and castle of gLing in such a way, that a remnant of nine 'adom will remain.' 'aBruguma's mother provided the boy with food, and his bag of the skin of a mouse as well as his nut-shell held an immense amount

of food, whilst 'a Bruguma's bag was filled at once.

Kesar started with his servants Drangge and Drongge, and in the evening had his halting-place a short distance from that of the agus. The agus who did not know the country through which they were travelling, wished to find out whether there would be wood or water in the next station. Therefore they sent Agu dPalle to find out, what kind of preparations the street-child was making for the next day. Kesar, knowing that dPalle was listening in a hidden place, told his servants to gather much wood and to take it along to the next station. Meanwhile Kesar ordered his servants to fill the hides with water, and to carry them to the next station. When the agus arrived there laden with wood, on the second day, they discovered that there was much wood in that place, but no water. All the wood had been carried in

^{*} Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, F. 26. It is evident that this Lower Ladakhi version contains a great deal more of nature-mythology than the Sheh-version. This passage shows plainty, that Kesar's beautiful shape is connected with sunshine, and his ugly shape with rain and storm. † Compare Spring-smyth, No. VIII, 88-41.

vain, and they were obliged to ask the street-child to let them have

some water. Each of them received a few drops.

This time they sent Agu Anggar I Tsangspo to the boy's camp to Again they were deceived, because when they had carried much water to the next station (according to what the agu had found out), they discovered that there was plenty of water, but no wood.

Now they sent Agu dGani to the camp of the street-child, and he heard Kesar ordering his servants to open the boxes with the finest clothes, because to-morrow they would arrive in a town. All the agus put on their finest dress, whilst Kesar was using his ordinary dress. There were many thorns on the way, and all the agus arrived in rags in the town and were despised. Only Kesar was honoured with pencil-

cedars and beer-pots, adorned with pieces of butter.*

Whilst the agus were killing much game, Kesar was sleeping. His servants said they were hungry. Kesar killed a wild goat for them but forbade them to spill any of its blood. What they could not help spilling, they licked up at once. On the next day there appeared seven wild goats, with horns of gold, of silver, of shell, of copper, pearl, of turquoise and of coral. They entreated Kesar to protect them, otherwise the agus would annihilate their kind. Kesar promised to help them, if they would show him the place of the yak Rivi. The wild goats said, that they were under a vow not to show that place. All the same they advised him to go in the direction of the hill to the right. Kesar was pleased to hear that, and in recognition of their services he prayed to the gods and nagas, who were born with him: 'Up to the present day the weapon for hunting was noiseless (the bow); now the weapon may produce a loud noise (the rifle)!' All animals can hear it, when one of them is killed and will run away. This will be their advantage. Formerly they were not warned in such a way.

Kesar soon found the yak Riri and flattered him much. He called him his father and said that he, his son, was frightened by his large horns. The yak readily threw off both his horns, and Kesar went near

him.

One day Kesar ate some sugar-bread, and when the yak Riri asked him what he was eating, he said: 'I took out my right eye, and I am eating it. It is very sweet.' The yak wished to taste it, and Kesar gave him some sugar-bread instead. The yak now desired to cat his own right eye, which Kesar took out and quickly gave him some sugarbread justead. In the same manner the yak also lost his left eye. When he was blind, Kesar gave him only poisonous grass and water, until the yak became quite dizzy. To be cured, the yak wished to bring an offering of the pencil-cedar, which Kesar lit under his belly, so that all the yak's skin came off.

There is a similar tale to that in the Mongolian version of the saga. (Compare I. J. Schmidt's translation, pp. 74-78). But it looks as if the Mongolian tale was a somewhat misunderstood version of the Tibetan tale.

[†] It is remarkable that Kesar is said to be the introducer of fire-arms. This is quite in accordance with the belief that he wields the sword of lightning. Compare Ind. Ant. Lad. Songs. No. XXIX.

Then Kesar dug a pit which was covered with a thin roof, and told the yak to try to catch him. The yak made only three steps and fell into the pit. There he was killed with arrows and a spear. When Kesar tried to take off the skin, he did not succeed, because it went back again to the yak's body. Then he heard two crows speaking with one another. They said: 'If that man goes on skinning like that he will not come to an end within a month. He ought to fasten to the ground with pegs of Lonicera, whatever little piece is taken off!' Kesar did according to the advice and succeeded. He carried the skin to the gLing land, and when he spread it over the land and castle, a remnant of nine 'adom remained. Again the beggars made a noise and said: 'The street-child has received lady' a Bruguma.*

No. 6.

'aBruguma's parents did not wish to give her daughter to the street-child, and said: 'Our daughter will be given to him, who will being a wing of the bird Nyima Khyung rung. The agus went to different valleys, but the street-child went to the land of the birds. Midway there was the rock Dug sha (poison-flesh). All ordinary people had to spend a full month in going round it. But the boy went to its top and said: 'If I shall be victorious over the devil Curulugu, and if I shall gain the gLing-castle, 'aBruguma and a wing of the bird Nyima Khyung rung, will you, please, make seven steps towards east, west, north and south.' Then he fastened a nose-ring to the rock, and the rock jumped about as required. Kesar admonished the rock not to do harm to any creature and went to the land of the birds.

There he saw a house which did not touch the earth nor the sky by an arrow's length. It had neither doors nor windows, but a small hole. In that house there lived the family of the bird Nyima Khyung

rung.+

Kesar asked to be taken in, and Byamo dkarmo (probably the moon) answered: 'He may come in, if he is able to fly but he must take care not to destroy neither nest nor egg'! Therefore Kesar took the shape of a dove and entered the house. About a month he stayed there, enjoying the company of Byamo dkarmo. Then he enquired about Nyima khyung rung's abode, and Byamo dkarmo said: 'Now he is living in a hermitage between sun and moon, and the bird So mig dmar is watching the road to it. When his days of confinement are finished, he will come to destroy the land of men.';

In his stomach there are many treasures: gold, silver, copper, iron, shell, etc. His body will become steel, and then nobody will be able to

† Does not this house of the birds look almost like the empty space between

the earth and the stars?

^{*} Although it would not be advisable to explain every incident of this tale on the ground of nature-mythology, it does not look unlikely, that the yak Riri was the personification of a cloud in the original version.—Here again two versions are apparently told one after the other. According to the first version the skin is taken off by fire, and according to the second by regular skinning.

[‡] That the supposed sun-bird will come to destroy the land of men, is an idea which was probably introduced from India.

conquer him. He will sit in the hermitage for twenty-two more days. Until then you must kill the bird So mig dmar; after him you will be able to kill the bird Nyima khyung rung.

After seven days' walking Kesar arrived before So mig dmar's cave. He heard the bird sing, that he had dreamed, how he died himself, and how the bird Nyima khyang rung was killed. Then, when he

left his hole, Kesar killed him at once with an arrow.

Kesar saw something like a tent in the height of the sky. This was Nyima khyung rung's dwelling-place. Because he did not know how to get there, he went to sleep in sorrow. Ane bkur dmanmo said with a voice without breath to Kesar's arrows of white, black and red colour: 'Go and kill the hird.' Therefore the arrows flew off with a great noise, killed the bird, and just when the street-child woke up, the bird fell to the ground. Kesar was still a little drowsy, but opened the bird's stomach with his axe of white steel. All the treasures he put into his egg-pocket, took one of the wings and started for the gLing-land.*

No. 7.

When the agus and the men of gLing heard that Kesar was coming, they held a council and sent Aga dPalle to meet him. Aga dPalle said: 'From this time henceforth thou art the highest hill of qLing. the godly King Kesar, and 'aBruguma is thy bride! Please show thy true self to that lady! 'Kesar said 'Alright!' and went. At a place called 'top of the king-willow' (the tree of the world) he met with 'aBruguma and many other people who came to greet him. 'aBruguma saug: 'There was a noise like that of many feet, it was caused by "Kyang byung abyerpa's feet. When thou [O king], didst put on thy helmet, it was as if the light of the sun was touching the high sky; when thou didst put on thy garment, it was as if the land of men was filled with light; 'when thou didst put on thy girdle, it was as if the morning sun was touching the summits; when thou didst put on thy shawl, it was as if the rain was wetting the rocks. First I went to the copper-hill; now I am near the gold-hill. First I went to the leadhill; now I am near the silver hill!' Kesar again took the shape of the street-child and went to the hill Ti bangbang. Here he distributed his treasures (which he had found in khyung rung's stomach). The young men received the silver—the young ladies the turquoises—the old men the shells—the mothers the pearls—the lamas orange flowers—the mons some reeds-the gold-smiths some gold-the black-smiths some

^{*} This tale of the conquest of the sun by Kesar is possibly to be understood in this way: although the men of gLing could see the san on the sky during winter, they noticed that he did not do anything profitable to the earth. They did not know that the power of the san depends on the angle of his rays. But they saw that several months later the earth was blessed by the san. Thorefore they concluded that there must exist a power superior to that of the sun (Kesar in his nature of a spring god or god of the seasons), which compelled the sun to yield his treasures. The killing of the sun-bird as well as that of the giants is not to be taken seriously. They all come to life again, their death seems to express the idea that the conquest is a complete one.

Then again he took the shape of Kesar, and the whole land of men was filled with light. They went with music to the gLing castle, where he received 'aBruguma as his wife, and they remained together

for seven days.

Then the little dwarfs came and arranged the feast in this way: Father Thonpa was placed on a golden throne, and mother sNgonma on a turquoise throne, 45 phaspun (male relatives) sat on the right side, and 45 maspun (female relatives) on the left side, the old men, beautiful like white eagles, sat in the middle, the girls, beautiful like fresh parched grain, formed a circle; the young men, with their beautiful teeth, rose for a dance, and the little dwarfs sat on thrones of shell.

When the feast was over, all went to their homes, but Kesar and

'aBruguma went to the gLing-eastle and lived there in peace.

VOCABULARY AND NOTES.

No. 1.

RNJ | khambu, a bite (of bread).

STANI phuthungs, = phu dung, sleeve.

दशानुवेन दम्द भेद। I shall carry [it] a little; yeig = a little.

35'381 'adracas, compensate

35 | 'adra, compensation.

∃K'R | zerre, = zerte, saying.

N'35 | si snyan, said to be the same as young snyan, well-sounding.

মূল মিলা | svog khag, responsibility for [somebody's] life.

TI rgong, = gongba, collar.

ইম'রবম | zer thabs, argument.

IN | sama,=rdzama, pot.

TWA | theyor, a stone-pyramid, erected on hill tops in honour of the gods.

PN 505 | khas dman, shame, contempt.

TRN | rogs, = sgrogs, help.

মান্দ্ৰাউম | me blugces, to light a fire, the same as blugces.

FA | khol, bad; eye of a tree.

देश द्रा केर् | drimo dgu chod, said to mean 'smell of dung;' name of a valley.

No. 2,

닭 궁지 | sgoces, = bgodpa, distribute.

ই'মু বিশ্মু ro sna bag sna, a man who is present at burials and weddings, and who receives some food in recognition of his presence.

म्मा grig, good ; enough.

মৃত্ তথ | gonces, clothes.

[3] start thung, the abridged name of Agu Khrai mgo khra thung.

되기 thama, shore; the 'end' of the water.

No. 3.

5 | tagi, bread; the original spelling is probably takyir; it became tagir and tagi in Central Ladakh, when the y was lost. Compare kyirmo = girmo, Rupee.

되도도 환경되 | mangnga mi lus, it will remain the less.

W| ya, exclamation, meaning about 'yes'; it does not express much respect for the addressed person.

15 5 ohoho, exclamation, expressing contempt.

EAT SNI khrelcas, to feel shame.

TAN | thoras, = there, to-morrow.

(5) 35 | isnn, a feast with beer; compare i in Jaschke's dictionary.

[N] o, exclamation, expressing astonishment.

33.35.4 | zerradpa, said; abridged for zerradpin.

ALTI shangpo, clever.

TWEN'A | yyangspa, pleasure, games.

TT ST | rdog chong, a kick with the foot.

स्याउँ। maltse, bed.

স্থান্ত্ৰ you gor, = yyog khor, or yyog skor, the sheep-skin worn by ladies.

প্ৰামী B | shaggi khri, a throne made of willow-branches.

지환기계시 mtho dguma, 'ninefold on the top,' i.e., there were nine pieces of butter (kalcor) on the top of the beer-pot.

THEN! beangs, = beang, good.

TTTTN | dkar nas, white barley; the best kind of barley.

TINGS | y sum chang, 'the third beer;' when a girl is to be given to a husband, there are at least three feasts given to the snitors; each about one month after the preceding one. Here two feasts have been given already; this is the third.

SE'A| bungpa, = pungpa, vessel.

\$54 | rmidpa, = midpa, to swallow.

प्रिं | pan chung, a little lama of no rank; compare panpon.

NE'N srongpo, or srungpo, beggar.

মুদ্র্বাশার। srong phrug kun, 'you street-child and you other low-caste people!'

श्रेष्पण्डद् । seyagean, rough.

কৃম্ | chagra, the privy.

SCNSN | ringmanas, with the long [throat]. The ablative is used here instead of the instrumental.

মুদ্দিশ্ব spung rogs (sgroys), assistance.

IN 3 | NATE | phas the mas the ; in these words the spelling is incorrect; the actual pronunciation, according to Mr. Ribbach's researches in Sheb and Leh, and my own researches in Khalutse, is phasta and masta. The forms phasta and masta are used alternatively with phashla and masta. (This is the actual pronunciation of the). It is quite possible that in the compounds phasta and masta the original form of the name of the gods (the) was preserved; ste was pronounced his, when all consonants before the became h; his was wrongly written the, perhaps for graphic reasons.

ang, = dang, with.

No. 4.

씨지지 | yabs, = yab, father.

Wara | yolla, = yolba, curtain.

ইং মিনাম | phirlogla, = phyilogla, perverse in the wrong way.

्याभाम | shaggi kha, on broken branches.

ম্পূর্ণ | palkyi, dandy, palavquin; Urdn; palkyila, like a palki.

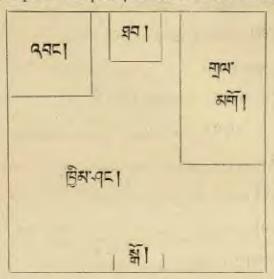
মুকুর | brtanpa, this is the other name of 'a Bruguma's father.

BN AL | khyim shang, the principal part of the room in a house.

RAK! 'abang, place of the women (in a house).

न्यास्त्रों। gral mgo, place for men (in a house).

This is the plan of the principal room of a Lower Ladakhi house :



at | lein, = lei, dung, urine.

ব্ৰাইন্ম | phuy rays, barn for broken straw (phub.)

정대기 snyalba, put down ; causative of nyalba.

्राण्या | shang kog, a skin, used for clothing.

55.59 | dong tog, really.

45 55 | pan jung, =pan chung, little lama.

취직기 or 취직 1 sgo khag, sgo 'adra, responsibility for somebody's life.

মন্মান | lagsmo, = legsmo, good, beautiful.

NETEN | srang khormo, idler in the streets, is also used for public woman.'

রেইপা'রঝা 'adzagcas, =adzegpa, climb.

A at | shi lang, = lei lang, dung.

স্মৃত্য পুomma, = yyonma, left.

5'5 | raru, wind.

키뜨리 γyā, beap of stones; (slate ?)

본지 | or 본지지 | rdzab, rdzabra, kind of a monse.

55.55 | nang nor, riches in the house, (nang).

মই তথা btsocas, = 'athsodpa, to cook.

ইনি'তম। pogcas, take away (from the stove).

নুর্বা 'athsangeas, to be complete.

बेर देखें। sorte yin,=zerpa yin, said.

TIT | kag and 37 | cab, suddenly.

No. 5.

È È ¡ jojopa, or jojorangpa, the ladies as a body (of walkers).

EAN | rdsa lam a stony (not a clayey) road.

Riri, name of a wild yak.

৭৪5'তথা 'akhyedcas, overshadow, (not only 'distribute').

미명하다 kraphusse, rat.

वित्रे वि 'adon phrona, portion of food.

্র্মেন্ । ইমেন্। Drangge, Drongge, names of Kesar's servants; till now-a-days very simple people are called by those names.

कर्माय। chang rkyal, hides for beer.

35'5 | zabna, if [we] put on silk (or another beautiful dress).

379391 denna sana, at the very same time.

ম্প ই। sog ldi, elastic piece of wood to throw stones with.

ন্ম'ডম। goscas, to spill.

हर्ने। sunte, entering, traversing.

주지기 tubag, = tupag, gun, rifle.

51 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ | te or ste; as regards my system of differentiating between the te and ste of the gerundive; besides those cases where only te is possible, te is also used, if the present tense of the verb shows an already.

Thus I write दिमाश है। but नहर है। I write नेश है। but

अर्थे उँग उँग। mgo cog rog, nod with the head; instead of saying 'yes.'

월미월 | stagste,=btagste, lifting.

ম্ব্যাস্থা γzhum mgo,=γzhu mgo, bow-head.

ম্প্রতিষ্ঠা pha skal beccas, honour [a man] like a father.

758 | turum, imitates the sound of chewing.

NEN | sangs, offering of pencil-cedar.

553 tumbu, probably the original form of dumbu, a certain quantity; see Lad. Grammar, introduction, tenuis.

NC'E | sangago, = sangs lo, hallo, an offering !

हेन्स्। rtsenmo, a spectacle.

3500 | rtsen lo,=rtse yin lo, [we] will play.

আহ্বার yangspa, = γyangspa, spectacle; perhaps related to dbyangs.

মৃদ্ধি | mgo zugcas, = mgo 'adzugpa, begin.

57.5 burcha, = bur, bolt, peg.

No. 6.

53 NBC5c| byangima khyung rung, the bird, the sun khyung rung, name of the sun-bird; compare khyung dkrung.

57 dug, poison, is invariably written tug in my MS. Also the Ladakhi pronunciation of this word is tug. I suppose that tug is the original form, and that the tennis without a protection became a media. Lad. Grammar, introduction.

일도단시 | Idingssa, = Idingspa, a flying one.

あこれ | thsangs, = thsang, nest.

75 | baho, cave.

कुष्णि | snyilam, = rmilam, dream. Dr. Stein's Endere-relics have the form rmyilam.

Jij | JEJE | kyi kyi, kung kung, imitates the voice of Bya so mig dmar.

मार्जिन प्राप्तां the rat, sleepy, drowsy; compare Jäschke, the rel.

555 nurbu, = norbu, jewel.—I have been collecting words, showing the change from long or short o to u, or u to o. This is a list of them:—

norbu becomes nurbu srungpo becomes grougno ombu becomes umbu dondrub becomes dundrub bumo hecomes bomo numo becomes noma nubo becomes no (= nobo). In all these cases the vowel of the first syllable is influenced by the vowel of the second syllable; it becomes the same which we find in the second syllable. There seems to exist in Tibetan a law of sound which is closely related to Professor J. Schmidt's law of assimilation, as proved for Greek. If this Tibetan law of sound should turn out to be correct, it would follow that the name of 'aBrugmo could easily become 'aBrogmo; but 'aBrogmo could not become 'aBrugmo; i.e., the word 'aBrogmo cannot be accepted as the original form for 'aBrugmo.

ম'হাসাধা kho mags, = kho ma, knapsack, bag.

页写话! rkyangeas, fill; probably a causative form of khyangeas; both are secondary forms of gangba, skangba.

No. 7.

NN 2 | sus mi, a man who is sent to meet a person.

JART 35 | rgyal loang loang, or rgya loang loang, the 'chief willow,' or the 'broad willow;' the willow of the world, compare Lad. Songs, No. XXI.

(97.9 | zhabshi, = zhabs phyi, servant, service.

「天子子るちゃ | dar Iha go chodma, name of 'aBruguma's servantgirl, compare Spring-myth.

ব্ন'র | nam za,=na bzā, clothing.

\$\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ nyi rtse, literally 'sun-hill-top'; i.e., the first rays of the sun on high snow-hills.

55. 55 | nam tsar, the shawl which is placed over the shoulders when dancing.

57557 Ti bang bang, name of a mountain in gLing; seems to mean 'drenched with water' (bangeas, sbongba).

543 drambu, = adambu, reed.

5'85 | draman, = daman, drum.

5 37 | harib, clarionet.

সুখানা | gralmo, or rolmo, musical instrument.

원기자 | sdags, causative of 'adegspa, prepare.

지원 | balu, dwarf.

55.55 | tung tung, white.

General Note on the Vocabulary:—When writing fascicle No. I and II, I entered only those words in my vocabulary which could not be found in Jäschke's dictionary. Meanwhile Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary was published, and as I believed that all the material contained in Jäschke's dictionary, besides new matter, could be found in Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary, I decided to enter only those words which were not contained in Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary. However, accidentally I discovered that many West-Tibetan words of Jäschke's dictionary cannot be found in S. Ch. Das' dictionary. Probably they were considered superfluous. Therefore I resumed my old practice and noted only those words which are not given by Jäschke. It is evident that Jäschke's dictionary cannot yet be treated as a matter of the past.

मिताक्ष्यामे शरायामिताचर्तराचर्याते । रीत्मराचर्याया र्यर.ग्राम्थिय.मु.६.२.अक्ष्यसाम परिमाश्चात्रा ग्राम्थिय.मु.चर.र. वर्ता देश वर्देश य। दे दे वा भेष बेर व। कु वना नी वस स वेंद या हार। म् सर मुक्ष नशम। ट.मू.चशिम सक्समा म.प.चरीचा मूर्या हे.येश.ची.येचा मिन मुज्य सर्वे चरेट लुरे। मिन निर्मान निर्माय द्वारा जय हुन लुरे नश्य है। भक्षां अर्था अर्था जार सामायि जी हर गड़िया सूर रेश भक्षां जातरीया। रे.वश.ज्.होर.४८.चोर्डश.श्रूट.च.२८। चील.डीश.मी.शर.वश.ची.वचाचील.त्.ल. अर्च. चरेटश । अर्च. देश. चे. देचे. चे. त. ची. चे. त्यां प्राप्त स्त्री. चे. त्यां प्राप्त स्त्री स् वश मिलात् जासूची तथा मी वेचा मिलात् जा श्रीट चिनाश कु. याल्य श वेश। चरे.शु.लट. च.श.चर्ष्याशाचा वट.श्रमी.वट.वश.ही.ही.हे.हे.हे.हाट.श.वेच। नेत्रक्रायनमुहित्य। द्वयमनमुहित्य। न्वेत्यक्तमहित्ये। ग्रायन्यायद्वमाश्रायस। स्वीत्राय्यायनी त्वमानियार्थय। त्रमानी ब्रीट कुल इस ने सर कु केर यहुन। में सर कुल ये कि रट पर्दर कुर है भेदन। बर्जिन्स्य हेशसी वर्ना बेरसया।

दे.च्याचीमात्र्यात्रम् व्यास्त्रम् व्यास्त्रम् व्यास्त्रम् वित्रम् व्यास्त्रम् वित्रम् व्यास्त्रम् वित्रम् व्यास्त्रम् वित्रम्

सःल्राट्रश् प्रश्चित्रः स्त्राच्या स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त

रु:बट्साहुर्:यदे:सुन्द्रिंशःरेन:स्त्रुन्तःसुन्द्रिंगःस्त्रुन।

नुः वदः रुद्दः सदिः मुख्यः सुः देना स्पेदः द। ष्य.च.रट.सैवासू.लुब.लवश्चर्य.त.सैवासू.लुब। जैंदश्रात्र्,क्रीतपु,वेदारानुसीलूर्य। ष्यः यः यः युवा ये प्येद प्ययस वेद्द्रया युवा या प्येद्र। नैनानी सुराय दुन देना स्रिन्। ल.च.रट.वीबाज्ञ.लच.लच्छात्र्य.त.वीबाज्ञ.लच। हुर या दशर से वि मिंद हिमारे मा स्पर्व । ष्यत्र रद्युनारा भेराभग वेदायासुनारा भेरा। मार्थर मी मार्थर से मिया हैमा के नि ष्यान् रदायुनार्ये प्येतप्यवर्षेत् यायुनार्ये प्येत। र्श्वन्त्रः र व स्वर् प्रम्मामामक्या स्वर् ष्यान्याराष्ट्रमायाभित्रभयाधित्यासुनायाभित्। श्वेद शें र मा स्वे यमा श स्वि व। ष्याचारमञ्जूनायां भेरत्यसम्बद्धान्या भेरत्। कें अवि के माडेर यमा यामार अर्वा ष्यान्तरमञ्जूनार्याभित्रभवार्वेत्रयासुनार्याभेत्। ब्रुचर्ते व्याचेर यमायामार विरुद्धा ष्यान् रदा शुनार्या भेदाय विद्या सुनार्या भेदा र्र.मी प्रथाय में नाट स्र्रान ष्म.च.रट.सीच.स्.जुरलय.सुर्य.त.सीच.स्.जुरी

कर-पर्टरम्।। कर-पर्टरम्।

> ब्रीट मी नुसाझम नीस दवे दिस या देव। मील जैसामी शर मीश टर्ड नर्याल माश्री रे अदः कुर् यदे सुना ढेंबा रे दाया चेर्। वे बर ६५ मदे मुय व दे राय भेरे । जेटशाराक्ष्यं स्थिति स्थान्ति । वैमामी कुश्राया हु र डेमा रे प्रायमित । बुर-स-द्यर-से वि-विद्-विन-दे-द-व-व्यर् नार्धर सीम्य नाठमा दे प्राय स्त्रित्। र्रमी स्थाय दी मार रे राथ भेर्। के सर्वे के मोडेर त्यमारा महत्त्र पर्योत्। ब्रुनिव ब्रुनिव स्थाना सामाद्र प्राप्ति । सैर.भट्र.सेर.क्ष्मेश्रजनीतानीटाटाजालूर्। श्वास रे वे सदि प्रमुस य दाया सेद। र्वेश्चरम् निविध्यम् याद्याराया सेर्। रेनिशेशकी से अन्तरमितास्त्रे सुकार्शर। देखाद्देखाल्याम्डिमास्रहंससायार्थेद। देशक्षेत्रभार्धिक्यं देश्यमासार्वेदास्त्रि। शे शे शर्द्धश्रदान्य श्रीकृति दे दन्त्रम स विवाधित।

सक्तराम्यानी सर्वे त्राच्या मुलास्त्रामी सरास्या स्था स्था स्था हो।

 No. 2

देश्यात्वाम्यश्चर्याः व्यान्याम्यश्चर्याः विनायः क्षेत्रः स्ट्रायः विनायः व्यान्याः विनायः व्यान्यः विनायः विन

हिर्द्धन्येनम्भः श्रेन्छन्। हिर्द्धश्यः १३३। स्यायः अर्ध्वर्धन्यः वर्षः वर्षः द्वर्षः अर्थः १ हिर्द्धाः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः अर्थः ॥ हिर्द्धाः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः अर्थः ॥

देन्द्रसामानु सुरानीसानीसानु स्थानु सामानु स्थान्य स्

म्याः मुलाद्धसानी सर रे स्वाद्धसार्थे । केत्रमानुत्रात्र स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसार्थे । स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसार्थे । स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने । स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसाने । स्वाद्धसाने स्वाद्धसा

लान्। सिन्देश्वरानीसान्देशना क्षेत्ररान्यसान्देशसान

हिन ब्रीट मी नगर ने ने देश के के निया ने के निया के कि हिन ब्रीट मी नगर ने ने देश के निया ने के का महें के । हिन ब्रीट मी ब्रीट मी निया कि मान के कि मान है के का महें के । हिन ब्रीट पुरास के कि मान के कि मान के कि मान के कि । हिन ब्रीट पुरास के कि मान के कि मान के कि मान के कि ।

रे.ड्रना.ड्रन्.रे.। मे.सन.यशाचसट.स्युक्ति.ट्रा. ने.सक्स.मी.सन्त्रा. के.स्ट्रा.ड्रन्.यशा सिंद्र.बेट.सीट.लेज.ज.जूना.के.यथट.सा. मो.सन.सीज.त्र. इं.स्ट्रा.ड्रन्.यशा सिंद्र.बेट.सीट.लेज.ज.जूना.के.यथी. ट्रे.सक्स.मी.तन्त्र.ज्

शर्षः कुर्वास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रात्राच्यात्रात्रात्राच्यात्रात्रात्रा नियात्रिम् वदारायम् सर्वेत। देवसार् सिराक्ष्र सिनार् सेनार् सेनार् सेनार् मी.सक्ष्.क्षर.ततु.सीट.स.चक्षित्राचीत्रस्थायर्था इ.र्ट.सक्ष्.क्षट.स. श्रदःशीयर्:श्रुट्। देवशःग्रे:शरःप्वरःग्रुवःविनाश्र्यःय। लटःवनामाश्रुत्रः श्राद्यान्दा वे सामदार्थे प्राप्ति सामित क्यायार स्रोतामा है दे हैं स मोक्रिंग्यात्रचीतात्राचित। येचात्रात्रात्रह्मात्रशा द्रामालात्वेत्राक्ष्यात्रशा मैजातितरशाचा मुस्याप्तरेशाम्याश्चा रे.वशालटार्वनानाहिया पर्वेत्रायश वृत्तायर त्रुप्तर्येत्र पर्येत्र तथा देवियाक्ट साम मुस राजुरे.क्ष्मा चुमाक्रात्मकामी,शर.मी.च.क्रा.म.मूंबाडे,चमामकानू.चट्टूबा तथा रे.चुना.क्ट.श.ज.चेंश.च.वर्ष्ट्वा.हे.चरेटश.च। ग्रे.शर.टे.वंश.लट. वरःश्रा परावनानासुमादनुषान्ते । सुरायानमरायामार्ये प्रदेश सर्वेत्रायात्रीयःतथ। दे.सैरःताष्ट्राःसालासिनास्तरःष्ट्रम। ग्रांसरःसीसर्वे क्ट.भ.ज.सिना.चरेटश.ता नार्डू.त.भ.सिम.च.बरा लट.खेना.चारीभ. त्रीत.दे.शूट.चरा ट्रे.खेचाल.शक्ष्ये.शूट.वेश.चोवेश.श.लटश.सरा खेचा. दे.बिचारचाराट्य्यस्ट्रहो ग्रीस्टर्थराट्येष्ट्रिचेचालाद्यस्याट्रस्य वाश्वादरीष्ट्रा!

> स्ति 'खान्नेश'यट' न्द्रेश'येन्य'य' केन्द्रन्दा । स्योन: न्द्रश्चिया क्रेश्चः यट्ट स्ट्रिः यन्त्रया या माधन्। इ.क. स्टर स्ट्राचे या क्रेश्चः यो व्यापा क्रिक्ट ।

देश्वानेश्वर्यात्रक्षेत्र्यात्रक्ष्यः व्यवनायद्वः स्ट । काने न्द्रानेश्वरायाः स्वाधः विनायद्वर्यः । काने न्द्रानेश्वरायाः स्वाधः विनायद्वर्यः । क्षित्रक्षः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः । क्षित्रक्षः स्वाधः स्वाधः

लमार्च्स् स्मामन्त्री हेशाचे सर्वेद्दा हो त्यास स्वत्र स्वत्र । व्यव्य स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत् स्वत्र स्वत्र स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत्यत् स्वत्

 स् दृ.दचीस.च.च्छ्चीस.चस् । क्री.सर.सेर्ट.चरेटस् ।। टपु.दचीस.च.चब्रुर्थ । हिर्दे.सेर्ट.चरेट.क्रीय.ड्रेटस्सा क्री.सर.मीस.सीय.

No. 3.

वि.ज.सिर्च। रसर मोशिषा चरेचीश शु. श्र. राजा से ग्री राजा र ची तु. चरेटा सीथ. धुनातरीनाशा मीलाक्षेत्रामीत्ररामीयोगम् द्रायमराज्यायम् १ गीनम क्ना रे.व.सूस्राम्मो.सम्प्रमास्याक्ष्यास्याक्ष्ये हेर्नेनम्परम् डुचात्यानो सर मुझर छेद बेर हो। मु द्या मुखर राज्य द्यार स्वाद सर प्रविध। मे सर केन बेरकाय। सुर्के नासुर्व नगेन सकेन के सार गो कर नद सक्याय केन इर-देशूट। दे-दराम्भेभात् बुर-वि.क्टामानवटामाशूट। देवसाट्या रुचार्याक्षरायार्थरायाः क्षरायात् रुवार्यान् विषयाः विषयः विषयाः विषयः शकेश.मू. हू. हू.रेट.वेंर.ये.क्ट.श.शूट । जी.शर.क.श.चकियात । वेथी.घट. र्ने.चर्ट.के.चु.चक्दवाल्यरेहरट्र। ह्यूर्च.ट्र.वो.श्रर.कार्श्वरेश्वर.के.हर्याचा स.केल.चू.मे.सर.हे.रट.ब्रीट.लेम.ज.ब्रेर.परीवा ट.बर्ड.परीवट.जू.स. अर्हेट.च.क.मुन्त्। श्लीट.लीम.मु.श्रु.क्ट.सश्चर रे.व। वर्गीतट.स्स् अर्ह्यूट.चुर.लुर.वेश.च। ग्रे.शर.वेश.चश्चा ४चे.घट.ह्यू.चे.बेच.ह्यो. पर्वा हेर वशसा हे हीर लेवा श्रादा रे वश में विवा मी सी देवा हट संसादित. प्राप्ता से से हो ग्रेशर प्राप्त स्वायन्ता ग्रेशर वंश्व सम्बिर स्वायन्त कुं केश्वरात्रास्त्रा भ्राष्ट्रास्त्रसामी सरायदश्चरा देवियानदार्यः देविय र्गर हैस.२। ४२.४म.ईस.२। ४२.महर हैस.२.महिस.सूर ह्मातश ग्रे.सर.रेप्.यर.रे.वश्चेयःस। वस्तर्यार.स्यास्यास्य वस्तर्रात्रे स्वरायः वर्षे स्था ८ च.चेन हैंश.च.चसर. रे.श्रेश.ज.चक्रनाश । ८ च.चाशुर. हैंश.चे.चशर.रे. म्रामान्त्रमा देवसाम् सर वसासाद्दर वर वसाम्रापदे हर सरमा।

त्रवुःन्। श्रृत्याः क्षेत्राच्चाः स्त्राः स्त्रः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्रः स्

चीश्राक्षत्रेचर्येर स्थर्य्याच्चर स्थर स्थ्रे क्षेत्र स्थ्रे स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थ्रे स्था स्थर स्थ्रे स्था स्थ्रे स्या स्थ्रे स्थ्य

ध्र-श्रा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्वा-प्रवृद्धः स्व

No. 4.

टु.वेश.मी.वेचा.तशालट.ग्रु.च.चमी.वर्डी.हे.ग्रु.मीवश । द्रुशाय.वर्ची. विट्यने हुरा सुर्या विषारा यो सर यो सुर पर्या। स्ति प्रापना सुरा वर्षे केन्यवा हर संस्थित हेश से वर्षा हेर सामा से संदर सामस सहय श्राट कुं. भी शर हूं. च. देव जा चर्ट हो. भी हुश स्त्र्री हेर श्राचा ह्या हुश या क्ट.श्रश्यामी श्रनः चीट ची खिट राष्ट्र सी दे वि चे ची ची ची दे देश ची पर चू दे ट से देता क्रा साम क्रिया होता । क्रा दे दे अक्ष्यका क्रा क्रिया होता म्रीकामी अर.जार्बेशाचा मी.कर.जा हे.रह.जार्बेर.चे.कु.रेम्ब्रा.सामवे.क्र्य. स. यर्ट त्रुरा चीयास्त्रा मिलाई ने मेर्ट मार्च के र टाया खेता क्षेत्र विकास । रे.वशासीयात्रामी शर.लट.अक्शशायट वशासट है। सी.वचालिया संसूरे या शहः वर् क्षा स्व र्या । वना वर्षः असः पर्ने माई व। मी बर मी बर्षः डेर-देरेर-वि.इ.र्ट-वील-स्वितिर्योग् सक्ता स्विर-देशीट लिलाल स्विर। म्रीट लिया या विया महिमा मिश्रास नहीं ना । समार्थमा सुन्तर हु है है दे देना गुं लिमानधूर दे। प्रभान लिमान हें ब्रे भी भारी निया नहें या हैं हैं माधारी निर्मान महिमा भेर नदानु र सुर है जिस मामन कर मा वर दि नदा नु स्टर है श्चीरःश्चारायव्यक्षेत्र्या। देत्वरागोत्सरःश्वयानीःसहनायायश्चेयाय। इत्या वनारं विनानावर र हे हे त्युना साल र हेन। गोशर श्रामर या दे या श्रादा। ष्याना सिन् श्रुट नीशाह त्यादेव के रामाश्रुम पह ना हो व्याद पश्चिम्द्रमः नश्चमः विश्व द्वार्यः विश्व द्वार्यः विश्व द्वार्यः । विश्व विष्यः विश्व विषयः विष

देन्द्रस्य विचान। जीय ता देश हुर शता। श्रीद्र के ता तुर हुर श्रीत विचान के स्थान के

रात्यंत्रस्टा।

श्रीमरामस्टाई भ्रीत्यायह हे स्तित्याया विपास्यायस्य स्तित्य स

KESAR'S JOURNEY TO CHINA AND MARRIAGE TO GYUI DKON MCHOGMO.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1

After seven kingdoms had been subdued by Kesar, he went to the hermitage near the white, black and red hill. He went there, because he could not find the road to China, and because he thought he would be able to show his [magic] power to the King of China, after having been in the hermitage for three years. Underneath the hermitage he had placed the goat Kabulu, and when 2½ years had elapsed, he showed his magic power to the King of China. In consequence of this, the King of China's castle went to pieces on one side, and the King himself began to suffer from heart-ache. The lot-casters and astrologers who were consulted, knew at once that the misfortune had been caused by Kesar. "Kesar must come here himself, there is no other means of curing the King!" thus they said.

The Chinese were afraid to send a man to Kesar, because he might be killed. Therefore they sent the bird lDorre with a letter. Although the Chinese promised to present Kesar with everything he should like to possess, he refused to go, until they would ask him through a human messenger.

Then the King of China cut his hand and mixed its blood with some earth. He formed a man and made him alive by putting in breath and sent him to Kesar. There this new creature threw the letter before Kesar and disappeared.

Because Kesar's time of sitting in the hermitage had not yet elapsed, he sent Agu Khrai mgo Khrai thung meanwhile. The Agu did not know the way, and when a dark fog came, he lingered somewhere on the road.

After the three years were fulfilled, Kesar killed the goat Kabulu and gave her flesh to the birds of prey. Then he went to father bsTanpa and mother sNgonmo and asked them to give him the following things: A basket which will hold the valleys and hills; a leather bag which will hold the deserts; a pot which holds the waters of the rivers; a bundle of sinews from lice; the blood of red beetles; one bushel

of gold-dust; the red cheek of the ogress Ronsmo; the hand of the ogre Ragsha; a handful of sunbeams, a handful of moonbeams, and one bushel of ashes of [burnt] silk.

Father Thoupa answered that he could give him all the articles required, with the exception of the cheek of the ogress and the hand of the ogre. To get these, it would be necessary to go to the cold valley and ask the hermit about them. The hermit could not give them either, but lent his copper (coloured) dogs. Whilst these dogs were away searching for the ogres, Kesar and the hermit made a pit with a window. Just when they had finished, the dogs came back, driving the ogres before them. Kesar shot his arrows out of the window and out off the cheek and the hand of the two ogres who field away. Then Kesar started for China.

9

After three days Kesar arrived at a high hill, and there he found Agu Khrai thung. He took the shape of a traveller and asked the Agu how he had got there. The Agu answered that he was a messenger of King Kesar on his way to China, and that he had lost the way and was near starving. Kesar blamed him for having undertaken what he was unable to perform, and for having been conceited. Then he sent him back to the land of gLing.

After having travelled for seven more days, he arrived before a high hill and a rock, with a lake between. Although he went about for several days, he could not find the way. Then he threw off the basket which held the valleys and hills, and the pot which held the sea and the hills, and the waters disappeared.

After another three days they (Kesar and his horse) came to a sandy desert, where neither man nor horse could go, and both experienced much misery. This obstacle was removed by the bag which held the deserts.

Again after three days they came to a country with a host of lice which had no sinews. After they had eaten all the flesh of Kesar, he gave them some sinews, and then he escaped.

After three more days they came to many beetles which were without blood. When Kesar gave them some blood, he could pass without experiencing any harm.

Then, after three days, it became perfectly dark for ten days; there was a dark fog, the man was without food, and the horse without grass. Kesar cried and complained to Ane bkur dmarmo, that for ten days he had not seen the sun. Ane bkur dmanmo reminded him of his handfuls

He took them out, and the sun as well of sunbeams and moonbeams. as the moon rose. When he saw the tracks of the road where he had strayed about during night, he felt astonished.

Having travelled for another three days, they discovered that the road was barred by ogres. Kesar saw the ogre whose hand he had robbed. He promised to restore the hand, if the ogre would let him pass. The ogre was pleased to receive his hand back, and showed Kesar the way. In a similar way Kesar had a free passage through the land of the ogresses, three days later, when he restored the cheek to the ogress who had none.

After three days they arrived on a glacier-pass, where icy dust was scattered over them,1 They had great difficulties, and were obliged to go back. Then they met three poor men. Kesar gave them some gold,

and they showed him the way.

When the King of China, who lived in a castle in the middle of a lake, heard that Kesar was approaching, he sent many of his men to meet him. As Kesar was gradually drawing near, the King of China's pain became less,

Agu Khrai thung, when coming back to the land of gLing sent 'a Bruguma out of the castle and gave her a black tent. He himself became king and tyrannized over the country. He wore three hats, piled one on the other, his horse had three stirrups, and his dog three red collars.

The King of China had a daughter called yYui dkon mchogmo. This girl wished by all means to run away with Kesar and asked leave of her father. When both went, all the riches followed after them.

The nobility did not like this, and to bring Kesar back, they pursued him and asked him how he could go away without having seen the pit of the dragons. Kesar went back, and when he was looking into the pit, the Chinese noblemen pushed him in. There were three dragons of white, black and yellow colour. Kesar killed them. The white one he used as a carpet, the black one as a pillow, and the yellow one as a He ate their flesh, sang a song and was happy.

Then the Chinese tried to kill Kesar with stones, but Ane bkur dmanno advised him to take the shape of a golden fly and escape. He did that and escaped, although the Chinese filled the pit with stones. Kesar went to the cold valley and practised sorcery, in consequence of

which all China was smitten with leprosy.

I The Tibetan word for silk and ice is the same (dar.) According to the Tibetan text it looks almost as if Kesar himself was scattering the dust about.

4.

The Chinese found out, with the help of their magicians, that Kesar was the source of the illness and that he was sitting in the cold valley. They sent an embassy to him and offered him all their treasures and the queen γYui dkon mchogmo. Therefore Kesar left the hermitage and went to China. This stopped the leprosy; but he did not stay for longer than ten days and returned to the gLing land together with many treasures and γYui dkon mchogmo.

One day before arriving at gLing he made a black sheep, put on a black carpet, took the disguise of a vagabond and put the queen and all his treasures in his pocket. He found 'a Bruguma in a black tent and Agu Khrai thung on the throne with his three hats, etc. He asked him what was the meaning of his three hats, three stirrups and three collars for the dog. Khrai thung said that always the first of the three articles was a sign that Kesar had died; the second a sign that the castle of gLing had come into the Agu's possession; and the third was for ordinary use.

Kesar went back to a'Bruguma in his disgnise; and a'Bruguma who took him for a travelling monk from China, asked him if he could not give her some news of Kesar. He answered that Kesar had died in China, and that the King of China on the occasion of his death had given presents to the lamas: 1000 (Rs.?) to the great monks, 100 (Rs.?) to the little monks, and a black sheep and a carpet to him. a'Bruguma cried and fainted. Now Kesar showed his true self to the lady. Then he pursued Agu Khrai thung and killed him with a spear. Kesar went with his two wives to the gLing castle and lived there in happiness. Also the Agus were greatly pleased.

NOTES.

In my first brief sketch of Kesar's journey to China (rGya Nag), in Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ongrienne, No. XV, 2, p. II, III, I made the remark that this episode of the Kesar Saga was probably a winter myth. Looking at the version as contained in the preceding pages, I cannot help believing that there are a great number of passages in the Saga which allow themselves of being explained as parables of the winter. If a number of passages cannot be explained with the help of the seasons, all the same, we must not forget that the Kesar Saga, as we have it now, is not the original Kesar Saga, as it was shaped by the ancient men of gLing; but that we possess it in the form into which it has grown in the course of many centuries, nay, thousands of years. I wish to draw attention to the following passages, which according to my view speak in favor of a winter myth, forming the basis of the Saga:—

- (a) The baskets and bags which hold the waters and hills (probably heaps of snow and ice and the melting snow). People might have explained in this way the disappearance of ice and snow at the approach of the springgod.
- (b) The bloodless beetles and the lice without sinews might be the snowflakes and hail-stones. They are changed into ordinary beetles and lice by Kesar in spring (he gives them blood and sinews). The unpleasant perception of the extreme cold in winter reminded the men of gLing of the sting of lice during summer.
- (c) The red cheek of the ogress which is stolen may be explained in this way: The ogress is the personification of a mountain, the top of which glows like red fire in the rays of the sun during summer. During winter the morning and evening sun may never touch it, and thus the red cheek is stolen. But as the giants are chased about, it would perhaps be easier still to take them for personifications of clouds.
- (d) Kesar's crooked way to China (rGya nag = the black extent) may have been suggested by the spiral-like

downward course of the sun during winter. That the ornament present is probably an illustration of Kesar's route, is suggested by the Ladakhi name of the ornament, raya srang, which is understood to mean 'Chinese street,' not 'broad street 'or 'Indian street,' which are other possible translations.

(e) The fact that Kesar has not seen the sun for ten days occurs here in many places during winter. There are many valleys, to the bottom of which the rays of the sun do not attain at all for even a longer period.

(f) It is also remarkable that the whole of China is smitten with leprosy, which illness is removed by Kesar's advance towards China. This may point to snow.

The story of Kesar's marriage to γYui dkon mchogmo, shows in particular the close relationship between Kesar and Srong bisan sgampo. That Kesar's two wives are representatives of the two colours, white and blue (or green), as is also the case with Srong bisan sgampo's wives, is shown in the first case by the name γYui dkon mchogmo, which means the turquoise goddess.' She stands for the blue and green colours. 'aBruguma stands for the white colour as is shown by gLing gin of Phyang, No. IV. It may be added that the Mongolian version of Kesar's journey to China has not much in common with the Lower Ladakhi version.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1.

可受到 kabulu, perhaps more correctly khabulu [animals] with a black and white mouth.

35'35'35 | Phyed 'ang ynyis, one and half; how is the 'ang to be explained in these cases?

মির্মা minba, = ma yinpar, besides; unless.

5 3 2 2 byamo ldorre, name of a bird.

स्य। mul=dngul, silver.

ব্রহেম'ডম। 'adangscas, recover.

5'38 | rucas, knead.

557 PA | mun 'akhor, mist; dark fog.

SEN | lungs, = lung, valley; cultivated district.

ध्रमाउँय। phug tsel, basked.

अद्राह्म Itsangspo, = γtsangpo, river.

স্থান হৈ। yser phe, gold dust (literally gold flour).

538 | renemo, name of an ogress; is said to mean 'corpse-

रमान्। ragsha, name of an ogre; this is probably the Indian

रचम।

5951 by shin, offering, gift to birds; the original form is by a sbyin. It means that Kesar gave the flesh of the goat to birds of prey.

In Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ongrienne, No. XV, 2, p. 66, I said that Laws of Sound No. 1. (see Sketch of Ladakhi Grammar, J.A.S.B., Vol. LXX, Part I, Extra No. 2, p. 5) ought to have been given in full, in this form: s+c=sh, s+j=zh, s+ts=s, s+dz=z. It must be added that the s may always be replaced by r or l, even by the prefixes b, γ , d, if they are pronounced as r or s. Starting with by a sbyin=by a spin=by a zhin, which illustrates the formula s+j=zh, I shall now give those examples, illustrative of the rule, which have occurred to me during the edition of the Kesar Saga:—

s (or
$$l$$
, r , etc.,) $+j = zh$.

bjogs becomes zhogs or $\gamma zhogs$; 'ajogpa has bzhag as its perfect stem, and 'ajugpa—zhugs; in both cases the b prefix of the perfect stem seems to have caused the change of j to zh (although it is no more written in zhugs). Here also zbyin = zjin = zhin, zbyar = zjar = zhar and similar cases must be mentioned.

rtsoypo becomes sogpo; rtsab bzang becomes sab bzang; the classical words γnyid sad and nyams sad have their ancient prototypes in the Lower Ladakhi forms γnyid (b) tsad and nyams (b) tsad. Thus the s of sad is the result of the work of a prefix on ts,

rdsing becomes zing; zkyer rdzong becomes ker zong; rdzama becomes zama; in mgo zugcas instead of mgo 'adzugcas we may suspect the influence of a prefix on the original dz, which in this case did not become ts, as a secondary form has it. There are several parallel cases to this.

त्नाम'सर्वा 'agram mthsal, red cheek.

অব্যাস্থ্য yabs thonpa, is often spelled yabs stonpa; probably the concluding s of the first syllable was pronounced with the second, and instead of the impossible sthonpa, stonpa was written.

2.

MICK | khabar, news; it is the Urdu khabar.

[75] 4 khampa=khamspa, man of Khams; is used for every traveller, even a vagabond.

ব্ৰস্থ । bkā skyon = bkā bkyon, rebuke.

[35] khru thung instead of Khra thung; this may be a case of assimilation to the last syllable.

विता । nag, misery, great strain; nag mthongba, to suffer much.

제기기 skyalba = skyelba, cause [harm].

副司 rjespo, track.

Fa! khrola=khrodla, among, in the crowd.

মেহামা lampa, guard (of a road); sentinel.

ইম্মেন্ট্রিন্ন। rimpa bzhindu, here in the sense of 'by and by.'

that this version of the Saga may belong to a tribe in the east of Ladakh, because the Ladakhis do not make use of such teuts.

haps because the tent has to be turned about in many directions before the work is finished.

531 libi, bat.

357381 rlsageas, to pile up; probably causative of 'adzegpa, to climb.

วัส อัส | 'obchen = yob chen, stirrup.

ETT 555 | khrog dmar, red collar; khrog seems to mean 'throat' originally.

575 hakum, order, commandment; it is the Urda hukm.

THEN TIG 351 dyongspa zhucus, ask for leave.

নামত 5 ক্রিমান বি γyui dkon mchogmo, turquoise goddess;

531 rdaste, prosecuting; probably the same as bdaste, chasing.

위5미! sku drag, nobility.

as well as in that of an Agu; what it means in this connection I have not yet found out.

ক্ষম। snyas, sngas, = pillow.

35'35| brodean, savoury.

16.

355 | candra, pocket.

755 | nangdu, in, inside; this form is used here in many places, where the collequial has nangna; simply to imitate the classical, or, more correctly, the Central Tibetan language.

키지디 grubpa, fulfiller [of the law]; title of monks.

होत्ते | menne=mannas, besides.

3555 | zan tang, perhaps more correctly san blang, a meal in honour of a dead person.

the gave 1000 [Rs.] each turn to each (of the lamas).

35 351 | muncas, to faint.

5755 | rtab ded, prosecution on horseback. This compound makes it probable that the perfect tense of 'adedpa, prosecute, had a b prefix originally.

म्बितःश्राःशक्षश्रश्चामः मुक्कितःश्राः हो स्वितः श्राः होता । स्वतः निवानः निव

दे व ला के नदी के ने का ला ने ने ने हें का ला हे के नह मिटानी सर मियाचेरा का बेदी चन्ना या मासव नटा न्यदियान इ.च्याहरमायान्तुनायानी अन्यो। वर्वे संसामी सर सक्साया वर्नाया से जन से । र्भेयर्र्ग्णुंभेष्मग्रस्ये अभेर्भे वियामायमार्यदशकी लेगियसका से ताले रे। क्. च. छे. इ. जू. विश्वश्र. थे. विश्वश्र. इ. ची. लूचे जू. । सेन् नि.मी.शर.मी.म्.मिशश.कि.मिशश.रू.मी.मुरे। श्रे.ज.श्र.ब्रिचाचिचाच भु.दुश चुचा त्रुच ह्या भु.स. थि. लुश. चर्च २ त. ५४. दुश. चुचा. लुच जू । नम् अन्तर्ति की विश्वमास्य श्री विश्वमास्य हैदःसः वेर्याय वर्तुन गुः विरायसमा स्वायापीन वि इ.स.चे.चे.च्यामभश्यासासास्त्रीत्रा

५ व्यानित्र साम्युवादान्य विषय साम्यानित्र विषय । ५ व्यानित्र साम्यानित्र साम्यानित्र विषय साम्यानित्र विषय । इ. व्यानित्र साम्यानित्र साम्यानित्र विषय साम्यानित्र के स्थित विषय ।

सिल्यतेश्वरत्यस्यस्यस्य निर्देश्वर्थः स्वित्रस्य निर्देश्वर्यः । सिल्यतेश्वरः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं सिल्यत्य सिल्यत्य सिल्यत्य स्वरं सिल्यत्य सिल्यत्य स्वरं सिल्यत्य सिल्य

ुनाश्चरकार्] चश्चरात्रे। शक्तश्वरात्तरात्रेश,च्रीराश्चर,चे.सूर्य,च्रीराश्चर

> ट्युं हें अप्तुः मुज्यायन्त्रा हिनायान्त्रकार्ये । इ. हे व्युन्तान्त्रकार्यनायान्त्रकार्ये ।

र्वे द्वर्र्युप्यायक द्वेश वुद्वर्वे । चर्रामु च त्या रेट्स चर्या व विना केर वि । र विन्दुर कु विन्यामा स्नामा स्नामा द्वार विन्यो वुक्दार रे विविध्यक्ष दे ह्यामस्य वा विद्वा श्रायकः विमाञ्चनायः विमाञ्चन्या। श्रेत्राक्षः विना यन्द्रान्त्राची छेशा देना ध्येत्। बर से वर्र में के किया है विश्व के विश् टर्न क्रीमञ्चर से मञ्जर रेन जैन क्री बर्स्सन्तुरणुक्षस्रेत्रस्तुः विमासुमाध्येवस्त्री। न्त्रिन्तुन्त्रावसन्त्रक्त्र्रावनुन्तुकारावसन्यदा सन्दर्भ खर से ने उत्ये में श्चित्र में अन् नश्चर रेना श्चरा रे सर्देश दे सबिभाव हु श्रुमारेमा देट थे। द्र्रद्र्रद्र्रम्भरःस्रेत्रे नश्रद्रशः भुना रेना सर्ना स्रि क्.श्रम्बार त्रुं श्रेन्द्रेस्य यहाला। मु.ज.तृट.के.जर्मशिष.रूम.शिमाज्र। मक् मूर्य अक्रमान कि मिता हुन हुन द्रे-१५१५मर. सुच, यश्रत्म-मैच, रूची यर्ने ते.

श्.रेचा वडट. तुर् अर्चा वर झूल तुर जू। मु.ज.तूट के जब चशिय इचा है चा.जू । सर्वे स दे सहैयान ह सुमारेना दें त्या। व्यत्रवात्रमः स्त्राचित्रमास्यानुनाः यतुनाः स् मार्थर रट महुदस्य में दिव के व से वा खेट वि मु.ज.सट.के.जय चशिय रूचे मैंचाजू। शक्त्र सदी सहीय व क ही मा हुन हुन हुन द्व.रेव.रेकर.सूचु.चशरशःचीचीचरेवासू। तर्भाक्ष हे सुरा से दे श्री हा ती मु.र.जन्द्रके जरमेशिय रूपे में सर्वे सर्वे सर्वे न व कि स्वार्य हैं में दें व्यत्रवार्थः स्त्रे विश्वस्यानुनाःस्। वक् र्ट. वक् र. वड वर्ट्यायर जिर ज. र. हे स् व्याद्य स्त्रा म् जन्द्रत्ये जन्मस्य म्यास्य सर्वे सदी सद्देश व क सुना रेग देंद्र स्वी द्व.रेव.रेशर. गुपु. तश्रदश. चैचानरेचाजू। रेटिज-रट.चब्रुश.राजु रीय श्रेचश झू.ज.तुट.जू । म्.ज.मृट के.जन्मश्रमश्चिमात्र्।

अर्के सिवै अधिय व रुष्युना रेना र्रेट से । व्यः रेथ रेशर. तृष्ट्र वश्रदशः नीबी वर्गे । सनासमार्थः र्युः बुःङ्गे तार्यदास्य । श्च.ण.द्यट. हे जब चारीक श्चीचाजू। मर्के सिर्म सबैभाव छ श्रुना रेना देर सि। व्यत्यत्यर स्त्रि सम्मारमा सेचा सरिचा स् म्श.कृष-४-लिमाझ्न्यानुहाला। मु.ज.हर.हे.जर विश्वभ हैं व.जू। सर्हें सदी सरीय व हि सुना देना देंट से । द्रदर्शन्तरः स्र्रे चस्राः नेना चरेना स्र तर्यातु.शु.रनाशक्केल.शुर.जू। श्च.ज.हाट.हे.जर्ग मधियः ह्या श्चिमाञ् । शक्ष्मान्य अधिमान्य हार्सुना देना देन स्त्री द्व.रेव.रेशर.सूच्.चश्रदश.चैचा.चरैचा.सू ववन्तुशर् दरः झें वर्षदे व सु.ज.शट.के.जर्मशिय.हम.सैमाजू सर्वे सदि सद्यान क सुना रेना देंट से । व्यत्रात्सर स्त्रीत्रायश्यास सुना महुना स्री

र्ट ल्यान है जना झे या है ट ले । मु.ज.घट.हे.जर.चश्चित्र.इच.श्चेचाज्रा सर्वे सदे सहैभव छ सुना हैं स्था। व्य-१४-१८४- ग्रुवी-प्रश्ना-भीवान्त्री श्रायत्रः संज्ञाना ह्या देशा हराया। मु.ज.तृट.कुंजर.चशिष.इच.सैंच.जू। अर्के अर्दे अर्द्धन विश्व हैं मार्टिन वि व्य-रेथ-रेशनः सुष्-वश्रादशः वीमानरीमाण्या इनक्रमान्यम् सिद्धार्या मु.ज.मूट.क्रेजर चिश्वम.मूचा.मूचा.मू शक्र्.श्रुच, सद्यमा बाक्ष्या है मा हेरा हो। व्यत्रयम्भरः स्त्रीत्रयस्यः भीनायर्गे । न्द्रमायमित्रसम्भासित्रम् सु.ज.द्यट कु.जच्मीश्वेश हीयाजू। सर्हें संदे सहैय र ह सुना रेना देंट से । व्यत्राच्यार स्त्री वसारमा सुना वर्ना स् रे ने ये उसमा मेरिय यदायाँ। मुन्यद्र के लचनिश्य द्रवाश्चिमार्थ।

मुष्ट्र, महाराष कि श्रीया हुन हुन हुन व्यत्यत्यरः स्त्रे नयस्यः जीयायर्गाम् । र्टर वार रे झेबड श झे रे या बीट खें। में दे याचीट छे याद मासुसार मासुमाओं। सर्वे सर्वे सर्वेशन कि हुना देना देट लें। व्य-१४.रेशर.च्रापु.नश्रत्था-नेबा-ज्रा र्टा श्रिमाची नु सना हो ने भारी हाले । म्.रे.ज.तृष्टाकृत्यरामधुम्रार्थमासूनासून मक् मुद्र महिमान क मुना हैन हों व्यत्यत्यर स्त्री समारक्ष जीवा सरीवा ह्या भु. सिर. च वु. च बीरे. गी. श्वा र्स ची. सु. ज. चुट. जू। सु.ज.सुट.कु.लच.मशिष्ट.हुचा.सूचा.सू शक्ष्,शुर्द,श्रद्धन.४.थ.श्रीता.हचा.चार्ट्रा.जू। द्र.रेथ.रेशर.सूचु.तशरश्र.चीचाचरेचोज्रा

दे.ब्रियाचेरश्राम। हे.ह्रश्चिरामाच्याच्याच्याचे के.मी.श्वरामाचेर्यामाचेरामाचेरामाचेरामाचेरामाचे

झेट्र-चु-भ-स्त्रास्त्र-चुक्र-स्त्र-द्रास्त्र-विवास्य-विक्र-द्राः

नारमः ब्रेन्सवेदः संगुरामः चलुनामः सः ने भं क्षेत्रा कृष्टि चक्रियके मुस्ति विचायाल्य स्त्रा नादशः ब्रेन् अवेत् ये अपन्तुना अपन्तर ने भः क्रेन्ता श्रीदानी नासु रत्यानी हैं नाइन सु हिना वा र्या ने वि चनाक्रिन्सक्रियां सम्बन्धान्य निम्नित्रा शुंब डेब य नव शुं हिंगाइन शुंबिगाय येव ये। श्चर क्रेन सक्त संगुन स ननुमारा नर ने या क्रेन न दर्दे: केराम्बर दर्दे हिंगाइ सु है नाय भेर में। मक्ष्यं मेर्द्र महेद्र यो जुद्र स्व वुन्य नुदः दे त्य सुद्र द १ में नाबेर सेमानी हैं नाइन सु लेना या फेर में। वर हेर् अस्त याग्र अपविनाय निर रे.ज.सेर रा नम्गु सहमार्यमी हें मात्र सु लिमा स्थित हो। लिटारा के व में सामलनाया मुद्दा ने मा श्रीदान। स्रेंप्य विवाधिका हो नाइन सुक्रिया विवाधिका वि क्र-भूट-वनामान्यास्यासानवनामानुद्र-देश्यः भूदिन्ते। ५ ५८ ३९ में ब्रें मार्ट्स श्वीना वा भेदा वें। चैता क्षेत्राची सर साचवित्रास विदारी ता सुर्था हें हें र र मुन्य हैं न न न सु हिन स र र दे हैं।

ब्रिट अप्तर हे द्वा अप्तर की क्वें वार देख की पार की विकास की कि स्थान की कि वार की कि की की की की की की की की

सहस्यान्दरणरण्यस्य विष्यस्य विषयः । सहस्यान्द्रस्य विष्यस्य विषयः स्थित्

कुं केंद्रामश्चर्यः गुन्नस्य बुन्नस्य **उट्टेड** क्रिंड्रन्। वेद्रः स्रामश्चर्यः क्रेंनाऽत्रः क्षेनायम्पेन्ये।

हैं ५ व क्षे ५ सर गुरु सं यवुनाश वद दे उ क्षे दे व । र स ५ गर से दे क्षे या ५ द से विया या भीदा से ।

ष्टिः सं नार्थरः योटः सः नार्थेनासः नुटः दे उः स्त्रीरः व । विः सं नार्थरः योटः सः नार्थेनासः नुटः दे उः स्त्रीरः व ।

चे स्तार्थनाची ह्यू निश्च क्रिया भारती है स्तार्थन स्त्री स्त्री

हे. हुल में बीशका की श्रम मीशका के रेट । एवं हु हु मिर्ट स्टूब्र मुनाल के रेट । हैं हुल में बीशका में अप स्वीशका में स्टू

के. च. मोरेश. मी. च्रि. मोरें माने से माने माने से से से माने से मान

सुन केर महर संस्थान निष्य प्राप्त निष्य स्था । सना सर सुर अस्त संस्थान निष्य संस्थान निष्य स्था । सना सर सुर अस्त संस्थान निष्य संस्थान निष्य स्था ।

स्ट्रिंट स्ट्र स्ट्रिंट स्ट्र स्ट्रिंट स्ट्रिंट

अ.श्राचीश्वर श्रमाची श्रमानिवाश केराय प्राचीत्र वि

वरः ब्रेन् अवेन यो गुन्य मनुनायानुर ने मार्सेन् ना त्रर.वे.केर.क्रीर.चश्चिमी.बिमाश्चेरे.ज.यबिमाश। न्द्रगासहमार्स्य मी ह्रामात्र मिंगुराय भेराये। श्रम्याकेन्ज्राणुन्यमञ्जूनायानुमान्यः ने उन्हेंन्त् । लट.त.ई.पिट.∃श.बुचा.बैचाश.३२.ज.चबैचाश.मू । कृष्वीद्यवन्त्रस्य क्ष्यास्य विनास्य विद्यत्ते सा ष्ट्र-भ्र.तर तर अप्र. विना विना केर जा चर्चिमाश्चर ! उ नेन ब्रेन ने हैं नार मिं गुर व रेन वे । मुभाक्ष्यामे सरसायबुनासानुदारे भाक्षेत्राता वस्त्रम् तस्य वर्षेत्रं से सूट अस. वर्षेत्राधाः । हें हें त्यु मुं अर्थ हों मान्त्र मिं या धीन वि र् १ मिट मेरिया न विनाम निट दे भार्से दिया शु-५ मिर झे अस हिना हुना स केर या नहुनास। म्रेर्भक्ताक्तान्य मित्राक्षेत्राच्या शह् स्मान्त्रणम् सम्बन्धाः सम्बन्धाः सम्बन्धाः सहूरमा र स इस हिमा विमाश हेर स मविमाश । ्रॅबनी ब्रेनिन्द्रिय थेन व ।

हुर्तिस्त्राच्यार्थात्र्यात्रस्य चलनाश्चरत्रः द्वास्त्रः । मान्यान्यात्रस्य स्त्राच्यात्रम्य स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः

इसालेस मी क्रिसे में मान्य प्राप्त कर मान्य कर मान्य प्राप्त कर मान्य कर मान्य प्राप्त कर मान्य कर मान्य म

No. 2.

दे.डम.डर.५.६म. सूचार्य प्रदेश से.पहेंग्र प्रदेश हैं। हैं हैं इ.डम.डर.५१म. सूचार्य प्रदेश से.पहेंग्र प्रदेश हैं। हैं हैं प्रमुख्य के स्ट्रिया गोस्य मुश्य स्ट्रिय मुल्या स्ट्रिय के क्या अत्र प्रमुख्य के स्ट्रिया गोस्य मुश्य स्ट्रिय मुल्या स्ट्रिय के क्या अत्र

देश्चर्या हे.ह्रास्ट्रा क्ष्या हे.ह्रास्ट्रा क्ष्या हे.ह्रास्ट्रा हे.ल.वी.बुचा परेट्या।

क्ष्या ता मांश्वर विचा श्रूप विचा श्रूप विचा परेट्या हे.ह्रास्त विचा परेट्या हे.ह्रास्त विचा श्रूप विचा श्रू

हु, हु, पर्चे,ची,सश्चरची,कुची,ल,चोशर्रजू । दुरु, हु, हुश,रेटूश,चुची,ज,ट्रेरे,रेटा स्मान्नीय विष्णियाम्या विषण्ये विषण्य

क्टिंस प्यत्र नुःश्चालिया यत्र स्थाले ।

ष्यभ्यः देन्द्रस्य देन्द्रस्य प्रमानिक विद्या विद्

दे नगा र दश्य स्त्रीत स्त्रीत

देशकार्यः व देशकार्यः व विद्यालकार्यः व

सःनेशः वर्षः नेवायवेष्टे हे हे व्यवस्ति हे दिन्या । सिःमेशः वर्षः नेवायवेष्टे हे स्वायः वर्षः स्वर्षः । सिःमेशः वर्षः नेवायः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः । सिःमेशः वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः । सिःमेशः वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्यः स्वर्णः स्वर्यः स्वर

नाकृत्यीत्रायरः । मिट्यायरः त्रीत्रा मेश्रायर्थितः स्वायः स्वर्णे स्व

क्रिक्ट मा द्राया क्रिक्ट है स्ट्रा है स्ट्र है स्ट्रा है स्ट्रा है स्ट्रा है स्ट्रा है स्ट्रा है स्ट्रा है स्ट्र है स्ट्र स्ट्र

तर्भद्भराम्य माध्यस्य स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः

द्रा प्रहेर्द्रादायात्त्रुसायकु दुनाय ब्रामिन हे । इ.स.च. १९ विद्रामासुसायकु दुनाय ब्रामिन हे ।

अभ्यायां श्रीकार्यते स्वास्त्र स्वा

तरः मु ज्यासः भ्रमः न्युदः स्वासः सहर। देनाः नी मु मु सः हेन्ना सः से स्वासः सहर। देनाः नी मु मु सः हेन्ना सः से स्वासः सहर।

रें डिच इर इंश्लिमा अर्चर अर्थिन यर्ट शता मिलांट र कीया य ब्रिना महिंद के प्रमाना राम दे महिंद महिंद के ब्रिना पर्यो यर्रे. मु.श.र्रं श.ज.य. यहार द्वा रहार होता. सूटा यहार र्वर गुरा श्री र पर है हिर आमर लें र ख्ना अस्तर मुरे ल्र्निं हुंना विद्रामी अर्थान ने ने विना नहें हैं हार नहा है रही निर गुराडेरसायो सम्मिनासम्भित्वर्देर हेलाळ्ट्या वर्दर पर्नेर निम लिन बेरसवा बेर वदरा विदेश दिनाया विस्तित स्थाप हो। नर्रे. मी. र.श.धैनशात इट. शामान्ति। रेट. कुल इट श.लीट. रूब अहरे बुना पर्वामा देवमार हि.गीव श्रिमा इरमा छि.रट मीव तपु सालीकामार लुब इरशाच। चीर.त.र्शाट.मीट.लेमार्थसल्या एवं.सीमाट.ज बीट. श्रःवेशः बेरस्य। रहें ग्रंबिस्वर्देशया बीट ग्रंबा अराव --यर्थान्या देशान्त्वा व्याप्टिक्षान्त्वा नुनामाहित्य वर सेर्-दिनेरसाय। मुरायस नेरसा में सर प्यार समित्र पर्योग्स उर्वाडेरका देवसम्बद्धाः सर्वे हा राष्ट्रामणदास्य मेरी हामाने सर ग्रेन्द्रश्यक्ष्रहे देन्या प्रमित्सिमा स्थाने सम्बन्धा प्रमान्त्रीया

मित्रकृतिक्षां स्त्रे । स्राप्तर मित्रकृत्य प्रति स्त्रिक्षा स्त्रे स्त्रिक्षा स्त्रे स्त्रे

त्रिः क्ष्मानस। इ.स.ज.इस्मेन.कुन.जूट.कु.मी.उट.वह्स्य.चयात्र क्ष्म रे.जुस.ट्यार विट.वट.वस्त सम्यु.जूट.कु.चक्रेश.स। ट्रे.व.वव्ह्र.सू.चयात्र त्त्रीत्रिः श्रेष्ठायाः श्रेष्ठात्रियाः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः श्रेष्ठात्रः श्रेष्यः श्रेष्ठात्रः श्रेष्यः श्रेष्ठात्रः श्रेष्ठात्रः श्रेष्रः श्रेष्ठात्रः श्रेष्ठात्रः श

हिर्दर्द्दर्द्द्रम्यार्थद्दर्द्द्रम्यस्म्बद्धः

रेखिनाबेरसाय। मेस्सरनीसायदारु।

नर-रे-झिल्पड्डम्यार-य-विद्यस्य स्थान्यर-यनुवा। रे-वे-य-प्रमान्तव्यक्षर-प्रदेशस्य

हें ते हैं यह हो का लेत मद ज हे न है ना वर्ग। दे में या माहना या जिस मदि ज हो ने है ना वर्ग।

द्याणुः द्वाः भारत्वाः विद्याः स्थान्य द्वाः । देन्याः भारत्वाः स्थान्य विद्याः स्थान्य स्थान्य द्वाः ।

इम्मिक्कियाद्गम्बर्गस्य विद्यापि स्थान्य स्थान्त्र । देश्यामा मुल्लास्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स ुंडियोज्ञरशत्मा इ.म्.चम.चथम.बुरे.कुराजर.रे।।

श्चित्रात्त्रः श्चित्रः त्रित्त्रः त्रात्त्रः त्रात्तः त्राः त्रा

दे.बन.बुर्याता ग्रे.श्रर.चीश.वी.धेन.चर्ट्याश्र्रा । दे.स्.स.स.

हिन्द्रन्तुन्तु हेर्ड्सन्ट्स्य अर्ज्न न्द्र। इस्मिन्स इत्रास्ट्रिस अर्ज्न न्द्रा

द्या है से मिक्ष देया अहं द्वे से द्वा सिक्ष स्वा से मिक्ष देया अहं देव से सिक्ष से

रे.इन.चुर्थात्मा हुर्ज्य राज्यात्मा हुर्ज्य सार्ज्य स्था हु. हु. सामर मी.यर.

No. 3.

वर्ते तर्रे साम के क्षात्र के क्रमा के क्षात्र के क्रमा के क्षात्र के क्षात्र के क्षा के क्षात्र के क्षा के क्षात्र के क्षा के के क्षा के क्ष

पास्त हो। देन के में त्याद स्थान के स्

अपिर ने मिट हे यन्दर्भय। दे नेश मर्ने मुक्त से प्रति कर से प्रति वसायरे हिना चेट। अर्देट नी अर्हेम व ही ए नी अर प्रेरी अर्मेरी मने हैं मिं भुर के के प्यता है दिया बद्धा के के वाल भने । इडेस स्वायनी। ल्र्यं चेरशके देवा। देवशक्ष वर्षेत्रास्त्र हेवा स्ट्रा के हे स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा वर्षेत्र स्ट्रा ह् आयो दर्भ स्वादीवर्षित्र विष्य दे हिमा देमा दे दर्भ दे । दे पदेश मा सेव हर्तन्तरम्मिर्वेना अर्थन्यवित्तासेयन्यर्दे १ १ देवित्वेनासेव यास्या स.पक्ष्याश लट.पर्टे.ग्रीशह् झ.ज.ड्रन्थ.च। ह्.स्.ज.ट.र्सेज.चार्ट्रीय.चार्ट्रीय.च राज्याचा। सम्बद्धिराज्यानुमानद्भायम। इस्माडेरमा स्था ग्रामा र्नाश्चरम्नीमम्यास्याभित्रं क्रियमार्भेर्नाम्यास्यामा त्र.त्रि.रेथ.रेथ.रे.चुश.प.जूचे.कूचे। चर्टे.ज़ीश.चर्चे.चर्चे.चुर.डे। ग्रूज. निकेरीतमाराज्यानिक्षेत्रोड्डराहेल्लीय। डे.वंसकेर्टाहेलालासूटाहे। रविनाया वटानुष्वितः ज्वा सार्दे या के व्यानामान्य करासासी मिटावटामान हिरासन केना। र्वनाशास्त्रभूतास्त्रत्व। अदाह्यस्यास्त्रास्त्रे हिरादर् हुना।

म् अर.इ.वेर.२.प.७१३। चरेट.की.चडिचशाच्याकी। क्रेट.जायाः सक्ट.की.यट.यशा श्रीट.की.श्रर.वीय.क्र.कु.चिटशा म् अर.जा.चटेट. इस.चरेट.की.यट.यशा श्रीट.की.श्रर.वीय.क्र.कु.चिटशा म् अर.जा.चटेट. इस.चरेट.की.यट.यशा श्रीट.की.श्रर.वीय.क्र.कु.चिटशा म् अर.जा.चटेट. इस.चरेट.की.यट.यशा श्रीट.की.या.क्र.कु.ची.यश्रर.की.चिटशा मुख्य.क्र.चेश.डे.वी.की.

गुड्मार्यर प्राचट मुट्माय द्राया हे देश में शर प्राच्या से हो में शर नट्येर.२.मेट.सूर.रवेर.ताज.पूर्.टे.चट.मोट्टमाचरेटश.च । चर्र.मेंझाला. इ.श चुना, तुना, चुरा चर ना, चुरा देर पर ने नारा। दे दश मो शर चुरा चर्टर मी. गूट.६.वश.वश.वं. इरश.त। स. वर्टे. स्व। रे.म्. रटाटश.वशर.लुब इर.टे। हुनायास्त्रनी ना यनायायायायायाय हैनाया वर्त्नी अनेरसाया सम्बर्धरास्त्री रेव्यालेयर मेव्याचेरया टाझरे र्वटा में मुक्त नवेर श्चरम्या द्रितित्रसम्यायः द्रितेष्ठसम्बर्ग ग्रेसरः मुस्या। ट.चर.चढ्रेची,त्य.स.सैचरा.चरेंचे.लुर्डेच्या चरेंचे.मुर्डे.लची.ज. लटटक्षुर्वे व्रेरश लटजेशर व्रेश ट मुक्त हेम्बर देलुक वेरश प्रमित् यमायायाया भी हेर्या देवया सर हीय। दाह्मी प्रमित्र ग्रीसर त्रीत केरसा चर्र ग्रीश हे ग्रीश र त्रीत्र । हिंदर ह त्रामात्र देशे ह्याकेंद्राध्येत। दर्वायामससामान्यामान्त्रा हिन्तुकारास्याकार्या मुन्न के कुना चिना व कुन करें। दास नश्रम् नो सर सिवे। दा के नदा नी चार्यान्त्र चट्टल्या श्रीटलिंगरे वेटर खन्यु च सहर । चर्टर लेखर चेर थ. ८.छे.२८.ची.वि.इ.पट्ट.के परेवालुराची शर शिवेर इरशाया म् अर अ क्षेट हे बूर हे बु बूश्य श्रीया। दे वशाल दे चर्मर राज्ये से से क्षेत्र रे.बर्था संचर्यस्य राजेर्ज्याम्य देगोस्य मुक्य वे। चर्रास चर्यर द्रा कृर्यामान्य्यास्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य । तुनाय स्वानी नाप्य समीनास त्रकृत्निनान्न्याः हेर्या द्वसाने सरमीसान्देव नससाहे। हनायः ब्रामी मा सेट हैं नर्रे मी क्षेट मा नमा रे का नर्रे मी राजानिमा हैंद

2-15

ESAR'S VICTORY OVER THE GIANT OF THE NORTH.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

After two or three years Kesar went to the cold valley to live there He had been there for one year only, when the queen vin a hermitage. Ane blur dmanmo arrived there and told him not to sit in the hermitage any longer, but to go and fight the devil of the north. "This year," she said, "is a favourable year for Kesar, because Kesar's portion will be the element of water, and the devil's portion the element of fire; and water, will be able to quench the fire." After seven days, Ane blur dmanmo came again to the door of the hermitage, and advised Kesar to go soon. "If you do not go, you will not remain in possession of the high hills of gLing; if you go, with what success will you be able to subdue (press) the four continents with their eight corners!" Now Kesar arose, went to 'a Bruguma and said: " Take the following articles out of the house, brush them three times, wash them three times in the depth of the sea, and bring an offering of sandalwood for each of them 3: The saddla; the crupper studded with corals; the halter studded with pearls; the stirrups of pure gold; the saddlecloth with a lotus-pattern; the cloth to cover the hind part of the horse, for which 180 (cows, rapees?) were paid; the bridle-bit of pure silver; the velvet cap; the silk suit; the red girdle-clotb; the beautiful shawl; the knife with a shell handle; the talisman shaped like kidneys; the sword 'stone-cutter'; the shield 'sky-coverer'; the steel tin derbox; the powder-bag of Russian leather; the rifle from Rong; the quiver of such weight that eighteen men have to carry it. - 'aBruguma shard for eight days before she had carried excepthing out and whom abod finished, there was an earthquase

Finno-ougrience, No. XV-2, p. 3.) A Comming comes to warn Kezar not to go; and that he goes in spite of her sings, trusting in the efficacy of his religious merits.

In Ladhakh, the wo od of pencil-cedar is often called sandal-wood.

Then 'aBruguma sings a song of sorrow, in which she ment! the articles and creatures, who either themselves or the glory of will go to the north. She asks who will act the part of comforter those who have to stay behind.

List of the creatures and other articles who either themselves or whose glory will go.

(1) ynam stod mthonpo, the high sky.

(2) gangs stod mthonpo, the high glacier.

(3) brag stod mthonpo, the bigh rock.

(4) spang stod mthonpo, the high meadows.

(5) mthsom stod mthonpo, the high lake.

(6) thang stod mthonpo, the high plain. (7) lungpa chenmo, the great valley.

(8) rtsva shing nags theal, the grass and forests.

(9) rgyal lham Kesar, the godly King Kesar.

(10) gling mkhar rtse dgu, the gLing castle with nine turrets.

(11) rkyang rgod dbyerpa, the gennine wild kiang.

(12) mdzo pho rkang dkar, the white-footed male Dzo. (13) rgya bong kha dkar, the white-mouthed chief ass.

(14) rtsidbu skye dmar, the red-necked he-goat.

(15) pho lags mgo yser, the yellow-headed ram. (16) khyi pho yser ling, the yellow bound,

(17) bila nag chung, the little black cat.

List of the creatures and other articles, who will wall on account of the other's departure.

(1) nyi zla ynyis, sun and moon.

(2) sengge yyu ralcan, the lioness with the turquoise mane.

(3) skyin chen ba rgan, the big ibex, the old ox.

(4) 'abrong chen khampa, the big brown wild yak. (5) nyamo yser mig, the female fish 'golden eye.'

(6) shangku mjug rdum, the bushy-tailed wolf,

(7) wame 'ajolli, the vixen clever in hiding. (8) bya dang byin, fowls and little bir."

(9) jojo 'aBruguma, lady 'aBrugu-

(11) rgodma thealang the my seveted mare.

(12) mdzomo rayon, the temale Dwith groul ked horns.

(13) bongmo khampa, the brown she-

(14) rama dkarmo, the white she-goat

namo khampa, the brown owe. chyimo ltom dkar, the bitch with a white belly. nino khrasug, the many-coloured she-cat.1 aid in reply to 'aBruguma's song, that there would be little, comfort to the wailing animals. This is a list of them :prin togom zam zhig, a cloud of the size of a saddle-cloth. angs melong zam zhig, ice of the size of a mirror. rag parpur, some little rock. pang togom zam zhig, a meadow of the size of a saddle-

thu mig kyal kyil, some wells here and there.

hangbu kyar kyir, a little plain. ungpa sna khung zam zhig, a valley of the size of nostrils. sarma par pur, a few thorns.

dmar lam bstan thepong, Agu 'Redworm, way-leader

thumb."

palle, Agu dPalle, the 'glorious one.' a kerze zam zhig, a little foal of the size of a lentil. phrug rama zam zhig, a Dzo-calf of the size of a goat. bila zam zhig, a little donkey of the size of a cat. the sugon; the blue-mouthed kid.

romo, the lamb called 'heat.' (16) sung, the little particologred dog.

hei (17) arts: the first part comprises Nos. 1-8 of the 177 in parts: the first part comprises Nos. 1-8 of the principal idea of the first part is, unit 58

1. P 9.17. The principle some to an end, sun and the killed some of the fattest goals and sheep. ate their meat and grease. The shep herds said, they had heard King Kesar would come soon to fight the devil; could be not give some news? He said that Kesar would certainly come soon, and d his real self to the captives from gling. They were pleased their King and told him, that at present Banzabumskyid was n the castle, and that the tigers and leopards, placed before the ving before the castle, Kesar asked, "Who lives in this castle,

his refer to the ice of the north, which often shows the figures of all Selants.

'aBrugumu cried, and Kesar told her that he would have to a away for 108 years: his beard would grow, his hair would turn wi and his back would become crooked! Being admonished once more Ane bkur dmanmo, Kesar rode off towards the north and met again wi 'a Bruguma, who had travelled by a different road. He allowed her go with him, on the condition that she should guess this riddle: Who watchbills are: the white hill, the red hill, the black hill, the gre bill, and the blue hill? 'aBruguma answered at once, that white hill was dBangpo rgyabzhin's; the red hill, Ama sKyabs bdu the black hill, Klu rgyal i Jogpo's, the green hill, rGyallham Kesar's; the blue hill, her own watchhill. Thus she was allowed to go w Kesar; but again Ane bkur dman rayalma appeared to him is a and ordered him to send a'Bruguma back; otherwise how able to subdue the devil of the north. Therefore Kesar of a fish and swam to the middle of a lake, where t He then took the shape of a monk, ascended the tree a his face wrapped up. 'aBruguma, who could not i anywhere, decided to go back. She was taken home bkur dmanmo and a host of other goddesses.

Kesar came to a place where three vallegs in he has to go through tunnel. As he was atraid on a ritual dram and prayed to the 360 goda; the 360 we nine gods and water-spirit who were born together Aban and

ceived a bright light and came and to K a to be seven the considered male creatures (winter is not a suitable time for breeding on the whole), and the creatures (winter is not a suitable time for breeding on the whole). this reason the female creatures will be wailing. In the Sheh-version the first part only of this song occurs. According to it the creatures complain, not because the places will lose their glory, but (which is practically the same) because Kesar will leave the places. In the next fascicle it will be interesting to most with a song. according to which, together with rKyung rged dbyerpa's return to gLing, the acimal

anogomer waste up against there existed anazers only for the second part of the song (9-17) originally; 9-17 may have been quite a coparate song, and its life altogether wakes up again. principal idea may have been this; when the male animals leave the fomale ones, the latter have the comfort of new offspring in different stages of development. Later on, when the first part of the song was united with the second part, it was considered necessary to invent little ones for the different places.

by an arrow's length touches neither earth nor sky?" Then paid that he was a wanderer who for nine mouths had not ved any food, and no new clothes for nine years. Bamzabumskyid him to come to the gate, where he would receive some flour. replied that he was afraid of the watchmen before the four gates hite (east), blue (south), black (west), and yellow (north) colour." asabumskyid said, she would speak to the watchmen, who were her other, ancle, father and son. However, when Kesar went near, the ites were still locked up. He then sang a song saying, "If there is nything in the world which deserves to be called white, it is Bruguma's teeth and nails; and if there is anything which deserves o be called black, it is 'a Bragama's hair and eyebrows. Such a cautiful lady I left in order to make the acquaintance of lady Bamzabumskyid. I am King Kesar himself." When the Dzemo heard his, she was greatly pleased, opened the door, and both lived in the astle in happiness:

3.

After some time they heard a terrible noise, which was ever increasing. It was caused by the devil, who was approaching the castle. The Dzemo proposed to hide Kesar in a pit, but did not know how to dig it. Kesar produced ten hand hand here the formed ten men out of them, and they all digged a deep hole in the formed ten men out of them, and they all digged a deep hole in the ground. When it was completed, Kesar descended into it and ground. When it was completed, Kesar descended into it and received food: blaukets and provisions to keep him alive for a month. Then a roof was built, and a pot placed on it, in which some food was cooked for the devil.

The devil arrived and smelt at once that a man had come. The Deemo said that an thin may was impossible, and that he was smelling the corpses of 100 men and horses, which he was carrying on his shoulders. He wished to hear what the magic book would tell him, and ordered the Deemo to bring it, not treading on it, carrying it in her right hand. She did exactly the opposite. Out of the book a voice was heard, saying that Kesar had arrived and was sitting in a pit with a roof of feathers, manure and earth above him, and a kettle

I This description of the castle is probably berrowed from the description of the eastle of sun, moon and stars (bys rigs). Compare fasc. No III.

³ This system of colours was apparently suggested by that of the Lokapillas.
Compare Grünwedel, Mythologic des Ruddhiemus, S. 181. For the west, a wrong colour is given here; instead of 'black' there ought to be 'red.'

a According to the Sheh-version it is the Deemo, who produces the workmen to

with boiling food on the top. The devil thought that all this not be possible, and threw the book into the fire. The Dzemo, feign to take it out again, pushed it in even further. Then the devil a whether he had better sleep lightly or soundly, and the Dz advised him to sleep fast, because he was in his own house. He was to sleep at once. When taking in the breath, all the stones and expround about came flying into his nostrils; when blowing out his breather were turned out again.

When the devil was fast asleep, Kesar left the pit. Seeing the devil he trembled from fear, but the Dzemo, to encourage him, rode about on the devil's body. Then Kesar, mounting rKyang rgod dbyerparode about on him also, and the devil complained of the many lice, which were bothering him, as he believed. Now Kesar advanced to kill the devil with the poisoned knife. He pretended to be dBangporgyabzhin, mother sKyabs bdun and Wogpo. The devil did not mind them all, and awoke only when he was told that King Kesar has arrived to kill him. He implored Kesar to spare his life. "I shall be your servant and will give you my warm land wherein you may live in winter." Kesar felt inclined to spare his life, but was admonished to kill the devil by Ane bkur dmanmo. He was then killed with the poisoned knife, and cut into halves. The upper half was placed in an ordinary grave, the lower half in a Musulman grave.

Bameabumskyid gave Kesar the food, and drink of forgetfulness, and both remained in the castle, playing at dice; Kesar's horse was treated badly, and had to do hard work. To Kesar and the Deemo a little girl was born. Kesar forgot the gliing land entirely.

According to the Sheh-version, Kesar pretending to the Agus.

2 According to the Sheh-version, the nine lives to not byil have to be killed

1.

प्रशिक्ष विश्व 'adi ciggi le, or dale, this year.

A FRAN lo khams, the omens of a year.

ह्य प्राप्त देवा khyabpa lagrings, 'coverer, long-hand,' name of the devil Curulugu. In the original MS. khyaba is written, but explained to mean khyabpa.

45.31 nangmo, next year.

ন্ত্রস্থাবত্তিহা mithsams bead biangeo, the same as mithsams yeodya, sit in a hermitage.

GT& | sheeter, = 2hibeu, scourate, muutely.

CE | ngari, = ngarangngi, my.

NEW 97 | sangs shug, offering of pencil-cedar, instead of sandal-wood.

for 'halter' is thur mgo.

5 10 to sgom, or togom, a felt which is placed between the wooden saddle and the back of the horse, a saddlecloth.

Gral shurle, a cloth to cover a horse from the shoulders to

PINANI kha srabs, srab, bridle (head-harness) of a horse.

अभाष्ट्रा magmal, velvet; Urdu makhmal.

55. Wall dar yug, in Ladakh the name of a silk dress, worn for instance by the nyopa.

557 padka, red linen.

3753 | 'abandum, probably bandum; said to mean 'beautiful,

353 | tsadar, a shawl, worn over the shoulders when dancing.

Tot yoba, bandle [of a knife].

दे। उन्। picag, knife.

η'τη | kagu, amulet; perhaps bkagu, a 'little word.'

ABSTAI 'akhyedma, comprising.

5 am tiskili, a good kind of steel.

उद्या | camág, fire-steel.

त्र प्र | borgar, or bolgar, or bulhar, Russian leather.

\$15 5 | sman reas, = sman chas, powder-bag.

True | rong yul, Upper Ladakh; the rifles of this district used to be famous.

सर्हे । mtheom stod, = mtheo' stod, the high lake, the centre of the lake.

김국국국 | wamo 'abyolli, the vixen who is clever in 'hiding'; 'abyolli is probably related to 'abyolla.

्रहाइस मुद्देशहाहर | Idem Idemagi Idem mkhar, seems to mean the shaky castle.' The stores of gling are kept in it.

यामारा phologe, a ram.

Exranz | ltom dkar, = ltoba dkarpo, white stomach, white belly.

ই'নাম | togom, see to sgom.

ব্যুষ্ণ হিন্দু nyidla, its very place, instead of.

5 विन विन । bya shog thog, birds 'with wings on the top'; name of all birds.

I'ar | the phong, = the pho, thumb.

निर्दे। kerze, lentil.

N'55'5 | latirra, weasel, the same as sremo.

2

SICT | smang ra, = smang skra, Lexicon sma ra, beard.

RETRE | khar khor, a little [beard].

श्राचित्र | thar there, a little; in this connection: there will be a little white in my hair.

취도점국 | sgara sgure, bent down by age.

years. skor, the cycle of the twelve years; $dgu \ skor = 9 \times 12 = 168$

108 years.

355'55 | 'adontang, perhaps 'adon blang, meal.

551 budra, tree.

ব্রাজ্য | 'athoncas, here in the sense of 'being ready'; when the food leaves the kettle, it is ready cooked.

ENTASTAN | rjes boudeas, search by looking after the tracks.

মার্কিনা mantal, = মার্ক্ত circle of offerings.

garasal rdzum 'aphrul, = rdzu 'aphrul, magical illusion.

STI snangnga, = myangan (?); snangnga skyocas, be sad.

551 daru, a small drum, used for expelling demons.

NEW | sa snam, frontier.

JEN 331 | rgyangscas, to fill; probably a causative form of khyangcas, be full.

মুনামেরেরেরের জন্ম। erogla phangepa theoreas, be sorry for losing his own life.

ART ? 'akhurre, = 'akhurte, carrying.

प्रीमादारमार्थेद। behigpa rig yong, come as a destroyer.

देन देन। chig chig, a little; (shaking a little).

ম'সুম'বন। kha gyurcas, turn the month, i.e., return.

ই'ব্ micu, the bones of the hands, fingers, toes and feet.

মুন্মা। sna sogs, = sna thsogs, different.

일다'경치 | spubcas, causative of 'abubspa, put on a roof.

মান্ত্ৰ samoche, much earth; ludmo che, much dung, etc.

₩4]'455'3%| yog blangeas, put underneath.

ΣΥΠβς ΠΝΊ srol ynyid khampa, healthy sleep in ordinary fashion. Instead of srol, the Sheh-version has sro; srol is probably the original form. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 4.

53 531 tam tum, a little [sleep]; Sheh-version has tum tum.

RNA! besla, = byesla, on the journey.

Ta | thoba, skirt [of a garment].

파이 [a coat].

হালাত্তম। pogcas, take off (a pot from the fire).

5753 rdugpacan, poisonous. That the word, dug, poison, presupposes a prefix in Lower Ladakh, is made probable not only by this form, but also by the other form tug; the change of the d to t presupposes the work of a prefix.

ক্রমের shiba yin, here in the sense of shicas yin, I am to die.

র ক্রম্ম। the theoms,=the theom, doubt.

্বনা বহা | shageas, = beageas, cut, break.

মেন্দ্ৰ langgar, tomb (of Mohamedan Tibetans).

ম্ব্ৰাত্তম | btugcas = bdugcas, see ante.

हेन्। केंद्र। rdog chong, kick with the foot.

BREF | mul khrug, beat with the fist, box; the Sheb-version has mul thug.

त्रसः हुरः श्रीः प्रश्नायन् दे स्त्राच्या । स्वर् स्त्राच्या स्त्राच्या । स्वर् स्त्राच्या । स्वर् स्त्राच्या । स्वर् स्त्राच्या । स्वर् स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्राच्या स्त्राच स्त्र

दर्व 'ष्य वैश्व दूर्य वैना य केंद्र वे । ल. चु. सूर्य वित्र सूर्यः चर्चा ज.चोशवं जू । दर्-रेटलगटन्मिः क्षेप्यमः सेंटन्यः रेग्यस्टित्से । पर्रे रिट अरुव दव मी की प्रमादा हुना हा रूना अर्थेट हो। म्रीटमीम्रीटक्रिन्ड के के विमासुमायर सर्मेट वि । क्षेत्र.क्ष.क्षेत्रमहे हे हे हे स्टर्म होते र स्ट्री महें हे हो । क्षेत्रे क्षंत्रियायात् सुन्त्रम् यमा वर्ष्त्रसक्षेत्रसक्षेत्रस्य स्वासहित स्वा कृत्रे. व. नीमामा मीमा झेमा मी सरा नहीं नारा सहूर मा। ब्रीटमी ब्रीट हेर्राया से केन हिना प्रवर व सर्वेट से । सेवै से द्रीवाया व तु द्रसर यस वस्त्र सकेंद्रस य रेना सर्वेद यो । शुरु शुर्नेजाता जी शर मिता तूर पश्चित ता शुरू हु । म्रीटःश्रायर हे द्वा नियम्य यात्र गुरु र अर्थेट वि हु. हु. ८ ४८ की श. छ ४ . च धुना अहूर जू । प्री.रेशर.ताभायहेरे.हेर.ब्रिश.चशर.ता.सब्टा.ज्रा ग्रीर-मी-पार्श्वर-क्र-मीश जात शर्वर ज्रा मिट.मी.भर.श्रेट.१८.भ.सूर.मीश.इजा.भग्नेट.ज्रा ष्याची के प्रदानीका क्री विना देवा के । ष्यः ने स्वापन संस्था संविगार्ने वार्षे। गुनके में इन यस रे ॲपट हेन में।

परेबोजुरका क्षान्नास्त्रम् । कान्यस्य स्तान्त्रम् । वरावस्य प्रमानवरात् क्षान्त्रम् । कान्यस्य स्तान्त्रम् । स्तर्भान्त्रम् ।

No. 2.

मुन्द्रश्राक्षः त्युव्यास्य स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच

हुन्यराम्यः स्त्राम्यः स्त्रामः स्त्रामः

मिः द्वारेते सिटाया है हिना चेरा हे दे या।

हे हे सहर सामते सिटाया है हिना चेरा हे दे या।

सम्भावि सिटाया है सिटाया है चेरा हे दे या।

सम्भावि सिटाया है सिटाया है चेरा हे दे या।

सम्भावि सिटाया है चेरा है दे या।

सम्भावि सिटाया है चेरा हे दे या।

२.लूर.क्ष्मा लटाह्स.के.टबिसासालानारेशालयात्री, क्षेमानरेट्या। टब्साना रुप्तार्थास्त्रक्षात्रीयात्र क्षेमान्य क्षे

> म्रीटः समिरः म्री-स्वः द्वायम् स्वः सम्बन्धः द्वाः । भ्रीटः समिरः म्री-स्वः द्वायम् सम्बन्धः द्वाः ।

देखनाचेरशायासा इ.इश्राम्याचेरशामचेरीमित्राची

हुत्रे स्वराम्बर्धः से देशद्देशया के दिना देश ।

स्वराम्बर्धः स्वरामित्रः से सित्रामित्रः स

रथानी देवे में के देव हिंदा था है हिना देवें है। सर्व सर्वेन्यायवे र्वे हिर व हे हिमार्नेस। बर्ट्-इट्स्क्रिन्द्रेन्द्रेन्द्रेन्द्रिट्-स.इ.ब्रेनान्न्सा रे'इससामुरायर्नोसार्यस्यायन्रमुर्यस्य। ह्र्ये सः स्थितः चर्चयः पर्वे सिटायः म्रीटा स्थितः हे द्वा चेतः हेत्। रेचा शास्त्राचर नद्धव चत्रे श्रीटाया होसा होसा सी होसा स्वापन स्वेर छेव। र्थेन सामी न्याय में वि मिताय मुभाक्षमा मे सर होर छित्। र्याश्चरे श्चर्पर चे वे श्वरायात् सुर्वर समायश्वर हेर छेत्। र्हेर्यस्यस्यम्बिरायिश्चर्यस्य स्टायम्बर्म्यन्तिर्यहेरायः न्नास इस में जीवाश यदी सीटाया हैं। देवा यद यद हो हो र छेता र्ज्य स.मि.११४ नेतु सिट या मि.स्यामार्थ स.मिट जुर १९४। न्यासदे हि. द्वारेदे सेटाय हि से हेस न्यान से डेर छेव। र्हेर् अहे. ह. सहरशासर् श्रीट जाहे. ह. वधी बी. भाड़र छ्रे। रमास्त्रीहें हे सहरस्यत्रे सिटायान्ययास्त्री राष्ट्रमा हेर छन्। र्हेर्यस्थास्त्रेत्रियः वानीर द्वार क्षेत्रे राज्या र्वा.शर्य.तथ.केर्.श्राटागतशक्त.रचक्रे.खे.खे। र्वेन मामसा स्वी सेटायानगुर प्रमन्तुया में लु छेन। न्नासदे समास्त्रे सेट्य द्वास्त्र क्या स्त्रे र्थेन सन्यामी हेन से वि सेटायाहे व से दास ने र छेन। न्नासर्यानी हें से वे अंदाया क्षेत्रा से राज्यानी जेर हेन।

र्वा अ.सरें अमुन्य सर्वे अट.ज.सरें रे.चे.च.सरं अरंत अहं वा इटला रेवा अ.सरें अमुन्य सर्वे अट.ज.सरें रे.चे.च.स.च.सरें अटला

रे.बियाच्चर देश हि.हा.श्रीमर प्याप्ता है.जूटशा हेर मी.चेर.या.

ने वया ब्रीट मी न्याय में कट गाया केंद्र मीश न्यमाय मिंट हेश केंद्र है। चीचरा.चैची.चर्ट्या.तथ। रेततं.च्.क्ट.अश.स्ट.चीश्रायु.स्.सि.हे.सेचीश्रा वर्ष्ट ब्रेडेस्य। ८५८.१८.१५५.मी.रेसच.ज.के.सूर.ज.११ ८.२८.श. निवा पर्वेदे संभार मेणेवा शमास्त्रे हे स्थावा पर्वेद संभार सामी राजिश्वालीय केर है। प्रिटाइट सार्श्या। हे वश्चाप्ता केर मी दशमा संदर्भ के भूजान श्रीय के यर्थाता हुर मी दे स्टास मीजा यस्त्र है। सर्थर जातूर. इ.मे.च.प.श्रूट.है। हेर.मे.इ.स्ट.स.मेंब.टे.मिट्या वयद्यर प्रस्तर वर्षेत स्मिल्रियार् हैया द्वर वे क्षायाय वे वा हेर व हेर मी बर स उ.चर्रिय। इ.क्.स.प.हिर.क्र्र.हेस्रेर.क्र्या दे.इ.स.चार्यसाचारुमा ल्रिः ह्ना विश्वपश्या दरे वे दिहरता व व वे वेना व ना वस्त स्तर बुवातरीवोशाता रे.क्ष्मातावोषशालातशासूर। रे.वशामुसार्यानुपा.बुवा. सम्रोतान्त्रिते पर्वासाय। नामस्यायास्य । क्रिंक्टासायाद् सेर्पया देशार श्रुट्। देशाम्श्रायके के परिवाधाता क्रिया चीर स्वाप्ता स्वापा सर्वे स. चीर. परेची. के. दुका जा हा. रूची. पवेट. चुका चीड़ेका ची. रे. व. वहींच. ही। नुर-५गर-मुःनुर-मुःभन्तियः वेदः द्वे ह्यु दिना २५८ दे।।

स् र्वाटर्बेट ब्रिविश क्षेत्रया पश्चित स् क्षेत्र र्यटर यो क्षेत्र (वेत्र या सः संस्था स्वार्थ । शुक्राम्बनाकिनाकिक्द्रद्वाविनावतुनावि । युःश्राम्बिमार्नः १८ र र र पुनार्थे। युः संनिष्ठना दे मुद्दा रेना यत्ना स्। इता अन्तर हु अद्यो में नुत्रा में। श्रायाज्ञम्ये अस्यार श्रायनुष्या त्रमात्र्रात्रुन्त्रम् स्तिन्त्रात्र्म् च. मुश्राकी विश्वात सूत्र्य राजाला असूत्र। कर.पर्वेटश.ग्री.सिर.भ.हा. रूपी.र.जालर.भ.वूर.ज्रा स्र्वाट्र्वाञ्चाम्यायुः श्रुवामायुः श्रुवायायायायायाय्ये त्मु मार्थेन सार्थे त्या सुरा मार्थिय पर्वा मार्थे शुक्राम्बिम्बिन्म् निराल् रैमायरुमार्थे। युःस्मिक्निक्रियाक्रियाक्रियात्रुपार्थे। सुर्से मुख्या वे मूर्य य देव हो विषाय तुमाले । इत्याज्ञ नदी हु यद से तर्मा वे श्रेषाज्ञवदे ज्ञ्यपदश्चित्रुण्ये। त्रस्त्र व्यास्त्रस्त्र म्यास्त्रम् च.ज्रुश.ग्री.देश.त.त्रु. रूचे.ट.प.लट.अ.हूर। क्ट.पर्वेटश.ग्री.सॅट.भ.जू. रूची.ट.ज.लट.भ.बूट।

म् र्या-ट. चर . चर्च . लीज, ज. चर्चे च. शूट । ष्यः सः श्चितः यर्तु र सामः युः साम् शुक्षः असः यर्तु नाः सा मुझॅम्डिम् देश्वर्णेद् दिमाप्तुमार्थे। चु सँ मार्डमार्दिः सं सेर् रेजा पर्नार्थे। मुर्क्षा नहिमा दे पहिट हैट हर मैना पर्ना लें। त्रमात्र्दार हु नाशुक्ष दे हिना ये हिना परुना से । इत्या अपने हु यह से प्रमुना वि श्राया अपन्य अप्यास्त्री प्रमुणाये । च.च्रा.मी.श्रातात्र्र्त्याट.जालट.अ.हंच। कर.पंबेरश.मी.संट.भ.स्. रूचोट.ज.लट.भ.सूर्। म् र्य ट ब्रिट शिट शिट हेर् य आट वर्षेय ला इ. इ. परी भीश्चर सिंह मित्र मित्र भी हा मिन्। केर्-मश्रेर-प्राव्हरमामन विना पर्ना मिन मिना क्षर माधाया बदस साम र बिना य रुना थे । र्वःस्मार्थरः याच्येत् आवर्षिना पर्नाये । केर या सहसाय है हैं है क्यर्गाया। गुर-दगर-ता-अहंश-धर्-अनुद अ-दिगा-वर्गाने मुभाइसाने सर वर्र स्थाय केर रेस वहीय से। ५ व दशर अस नहे बर् में मुला ५ दुना में। र्ययाये केर्ये क्षाने विषायर्गाये।

करामश्रद्धाः भी स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

रे.डिच.चुरशता परीर्थर.लश.चर्वराय.श्रु.लूट.ही। शूच.ह. बुचान्चरस्या इ.रूचान्चेश्रमाश्चरीमःवर्रने चु.श्रूरा रे.यश.बुरास न्यार्थे मित्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रे हिन्द्रार्थे हेन्स्। सन्यस्त्राम्य हेन्द्रान्या हेन्द्रा रे.लूटश । स. र्स्तानिश्रामाता कुत्र्या इर रूथे खेना। प्रेरेट पर्के अवे. स्यो. नाकेशमान्त्रकेश्वर क्वा देवशस्य द्वा नकेशमानश्वन ने है। देव र्ट.रे.च्याच.हे.रूश्च.चट.हेचा.चड्.हे.चूरशा परी.रथर.लथ.चहेरे.चीश.रे. यद्यामार्चेराची दानामारामारी मान्याची म सर् सर्वे राज्य नहीं नहीं ना सार्वे राज्य सामित हैं रहा था इ.मट. जशियाल. चू. हुना. हुन. हुन हुन । हेन्दे शियान हुने शायान हुने हुने स देनु सुरा सना भारत त्रा ने देनु ता ह्या पहेंदा सा सर । व ता देन राम पर पर ने द यार्ग्रे.लूट.ही ट.ज.लट.श्र.ट्र्यूश.बुट.ही ६.ट्र.ट्रस्टर.चरेटश.चश ६.मट. चशित्रानु लुचा है कुर जी रसचा पर्यात हार । है वहा हुर जी प्रसिन है मर नश्चातालें दे । देर नी नर पासि उरे देरे दे से सेर भारति सा हिस दे हैंस

नवर् देश्रिस्य । म्रीट प्रेम् मुंकिमा। नवर् देश्रिस्य । म्रीट प्रेम् मुंकिमा।

मुरः विद्याविमाम्बद्धाः अप्याद्धाः विमाधिदाः ।

प्रेन् प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः अप्याद्धाः विमाधिदाः ।

प्रेन् प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रेन प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रेन प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रेन प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रेन प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रित प्राप्ता विमाम्बद्धाः विमाम्बद्धाः ।

प्रेन प्राप्ता वि

द्रः मुक्षाने विद्या क्षेत्र स्त्रः स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रः स्त्यः स्त्रः स्त्यः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः

हुन्। स्टार्स्य । स्टार्स्य निक्ता स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य । स्टार्स्य स्टार

मुरः विन् विन मुर्या स्था क्षेत्र स्था क्षे

रे डिना डेरसन्। तर् रसर तसन्दर्भाय स्थित से यर प्राप्त ही विना।

मिन्द्र-विद्याप्तिस्य स्तुत्त्वर्गः विद्याप्तिस्य स्तुत्त्वर्गः विद्यापत्तिः स्त्रियः स्तुत्त्वर्गः स्त्रियः स्ति स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः

मेन्द्रमी स्थायन्द्रम् स्थित्य स्थायन्त्रमार्थे । द्रमानी द्रायन्द्रम् स्थित्य स्थायन्त्रमार्थे । व्याप्ती स्थायन्द्रम् स्थित्य स्थायन्त्रमार्थे ।

त्यानीतित्वे सेट्रीसर्वेचीला स्ट्रही हेट्राणानियालयात्र मिल्यान्य स्था। स्थानीतित्वे सेट्रियां से स्थानीय स्थाने स्थाने

वितः इंश्वाद्याणे श्रीः सद्याद्याद्यात्र वितः इंद्राद्याणे श्रीः स्थाप्त वितः इंद्र्यात्र वितः वितः स्थाप्त वितः स्थाप्त वितः स्थाप्त वितः स्थाप्त स्थाप्त वितः स्थापत्त स्थापत्य स्थापत्त स्थापत्य स्थापत्त स्यापत्त स्थापत्त स्थापत्य स्थापत्त स्थापत्य स्थाप

सर्दः हेश्यन्दः व्याप्तः व्यापतः वयापतः वय

म्नाके मिटलियायास्ट्रा भारधरी ते केट.रटाभर केट.रटा हा हाजारधर लुख चुर हो हीर.

No. 3.

देशहाहाहायम् ।। इत्याप्तस्य हेन्द्रस्य स्त्राच्यस्य ।। इत्याप्तस्य स्त्राच्यस्य स्त्राच्यस्य ।।

> स्त्रभारों श्रीशासदे श्रित्ना सिहिद दें। स्त्रभारों श्रीशासदे श्रीत्मित सिहिद दें। स्त्रभारों श्रीशासदे श्रीत्मित सिहिद दें। स्त्रभारों श्रीशासदे श्रीत्मित सिहिद दें। स्त्रभारों श्रीशासदे श्रीता सिहिद दें।

रे.बना.बर.हा हेर.बी.रशनाचित्ता.श्रट.हा हेर.बर्गना.श्रट श्राचशर.श्रटा हे.यश.हेर.बी.यश.माचित्ता.श्रटश.बरश्रमा पर्ट मू.बी.रशना.श्रट श्री व.श्र.हेर.वी.यश.माचित्ता.श्रटश.बरश्रमा हेर.बी.रशना.शर. श्रीटा अस्तर हे अप तथा श्री का अस्तर है ति ने स्वास्तर स्वास्तर है स्वास्तर स्वास्तर स्वास्तर स्वास्तर स्वास्त स्वास्तर स्वास्तर स्वास्त स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

चीर-देगर-चीय-तृत्वा चीर-ची-पे-क्षेट-अक्षर । सर-क्षेट-अक्षर । हुः हुः स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वरक्षर हुन स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वरक्य हुन् स्वरक्षर हुन् स्वर

लानी सिन्नी स्वरास्त के ले लूने क्षिया । हा ह्रा सिक्ता । के स्वरास्त सिन्नी स

देशक्र में स्त्र में स्वाप्त के स्त्र में स्त्र में स्वाप्त के स्

प्रदेशसान्तित्या । स्ट्राह्मस्या । स्ट्राह्मस्य । स्

No. 4.

ह्मा-यर्टशर्से ।। स्वा-यर्टशर्से ।। स्वा-यर्टशर्से । प्रा-या-प्रा-यर्थने स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्व-र्ट्सिस्य स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्व-र्ट्सिस्य स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्व-र्ट्सिस्य स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्वा-र्ट्सिस्य स्व-र्ट्सिस्य स्व-र्ट्सिस्य

स्वादेश्वाच्यायर सुभाया स्वाद्या स्वाद्य स्वाद्या स्वाद्य स्वाद्

त्रिन्तीकानान्त्रस्यात्रस्य द्विरः नानुः नानुः न्याः होन्नीकानानु न्याः स्यान्त्रस्य नानुः न्याः स्यान्त्रस्य न्याः स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्यस्य स्यान्त्रस्य स्यान्त्यस हिर्नेश्वरायम् वर्षे न्यास्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त् स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

के मिट्रामा वर्षान्यर त्यानक्ष्य द्याने क्रिमानिके स्ट्रामानिक स्ट्रामानिक लूटश्र.च। दूर.बी.नव.व्य.श्र.२.दूर.नट.वश.लूट.हो। पंव.रेशर.जश्र. वर्षेत्रात्रः क्ष्र-अत्वर्षयात्राह् ह.ज.इरश ह. ह. स. ज.स्.यार स्पार सीजात्र र्टासक्तरायायर्तान्त्रमाकेत्यायर्रा अस्ता रामुराराम्यायासाय इरशाय। हाह्यार प्रवृद्धवया श्री और प्रवृत् व प्रवृत्यर प्रायम्बर्गे ही. चित्रमाश्रास्त्र स्टास्य स्थाप्त्र । कटा चीर्यमा ची बटा स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त बुनामन वस मुर्। बट नबू मुन्न इरमान। नव ग्राम मुख्या है है है रह मीबाकु वेचका चकु वेचंट हुरा बुरकारा। डे.वेशा हु. हुरा वेच मी.शु.ये.जा चर्णिय. के अरथा मिर्टर किया गर्शेट है। व्याष्ट रच दिवा हवा ह्या प्रदेश देखा पर्यमान्नी,मिल्र्मामट.वट.रे.शूट.हे.परेमा टश्चति.रेशर.तश.चहेर.हु.बोर. ब्रे.र्माश स्व दर्मे या है। रक्ष प्रमानी स्व स्व देन दिन प्रमाणिक। मि रत्मीस सित्र वट वसासरत रे कट मार्लमाय प्रके हे हेट । रे वसामि व ल्याच्यामा विवासामा स्वासामा स पर्वारा रे.वशह. ह.रट. परी.रथर. तथ रहेर वाहेश मा.र र परीवा मी. शर्वेशकार्यस्य हुत्त्र इरशान्यात । वृत्यीयश्चरात्रात्र वर्षेत्र । वृत्य लर्मासमाकेर्जूट.पर्मा पर्.२.व.मापर्माज्या महत्र्मास च मूंया ररात्रमानी सम्मूराङ्ख्यातवरा दूर.मीम मैराडेर पहिर रे विद्याता शर। सर त्रां देशर परियो वुरसात। परी देशर तथा पर्ने र विश मित्राहर् हाला जेर है। देशीमावसा नवा के नाव के स्वास सामा सामा है। दव

रे.वेश.ट्.२.२तम.ज.च्र्र.इ.च्रुंचराया ४वे.रथर.लथ.च्रेच. जायर्वे सूची है, लूरे हुशाशहूर है। लग प्रवेशूर है, बुरशा हूरे जारश मिरेश.मेश्रिम.मर्शिम.स.मह्रेर.श्रूट.परी.रेशर.जु.इरश.स। परी.रेशर.मीश. ब्रेस्थ। ए.वै.लेब्र्यम्ब्रिंब्र्ल्यक्ष्यम् व्यानुः । द्यायेशः ब्रेस्थ। यदः द्यदः क्षत्रव। ह्रॅर्जार क्रॅरजानर्थाने हुरी परी रथर ग्रीका हरका रेगाक ट.तथ.चथ्ये.क्य.ची.जा हेट.य.ट.शूट.के.चूट.ची.हचाश.तश्च.चथ्या टे.डिच ब्रम्थित। क्षानीतित्रामुक्षान्तरात्रकुर्ते क्रूम्यानन्त्राने क्रिया शु.२.८.ड्रेट.ब.लूर.क्बा क्व.सर.प्रव.क.दुश.स्ट्रा.हे.ड्रेट्श स.ट्रेट.स्या मिर्मानिशास्त्रित्युत्र्यान्त्रित्त्वित्रात्रात्त्रात्र्यान्याः द्वासार्द्याः रे.चट.चूडाकूर्यात्रेट्टालुराज्या विवायात्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्रेटालुराज्या देवश्चरायायेशर्वेरायायदेशे। मिन्द्रामीसद्यामाद्यमादेशायेत इस्थाय। क्रें. चीशाइट रो. इस्था दवे. सर्व. रे. श्रेमायाचीयावा हीटा स र्वेन उसाधित हेरसाय । न्याय येस ।

स्ट्राणीयात्त्राट् ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्त्राट् ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्त्राट् ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राट्ट ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राट्ट ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राट्ट ।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राट । स्ट्राणीयात्राच । स्

 कुन्दर्थ।। कुन्दर्थनाम्बन्धरम्

> द्वे अ गुरुद्दर्भ य हेर्ने ये। रत्तात्त्रं मेर् स्वर्गात्म्यात्म् । देश्यानुक्षार्यं देशस्यार्यार्यो। त्यी.रेशर.तश्च.चर्तेथ.चु.दुश्च.त.र्तेची.जू । चरकायकेशास्त्रे जिस्त्ये वस्त्। इसर से दे मु लेगा र स्पेर से । रे.ल.चन.मू.चिश्चस.चस.दुश.ल्.। मिना निश्न मीट स्रोयर स विना श्रें त देश। मिनान्विना सुर्क मानमा नेतृ विना देश। प्रिया योद्या श्रीद हेर् जो अर यः वेर । झ्.श.चर्डश.राजु.जिस.राजु.बस.चे। रःसम्बद्धे वे मुख्या भेरते । रेज्यामना राजाशुक्ष अभ उद्गार्थ । प्रमानिक्ता श्रीट अपर य विना श्रेंच हुंश। मिना निर्मा सु के मार्च मार्च में देव दिना देव। यमान्त्रिमान्त्रीयः हेर्ने ने अराधार्ये के र्वेयात्राचलेशास्त्रेशस्त्रेशस्त्रेशस्त्रेश अनावज्ञ अद्भार में विनुष्य में

रे त्यामना ये नाशुक्ष त्रक्ष के वि मिना निक्ना मिट शामर त विना श्रेय रुश। मिना निवित्त सुर्क दः रद्द मी देव रहें हैं हैं हैं यमानिवनिधिर हेर् ने अर या सूर । वट-र्ने.चडेश.तर्न.वट.तर्न.वट.व सनान्यमानुरे हु बेना संर से। रे भामना रा नाश्वमः असः स्था पिना-मोठुना-म्रीट-अपिर-प्र-(वेना-श्राय-व्रश् । प्रमीमिक्सीसिक्सर्मा |त्माम्बिकाश्चीदाहेर्गीसरायाचेर | चरामानीनाशास्त्री रचाशास्त्र दे दि द मार्थर मी रव दश्या रह दिन र्रेंद्र। ह्ये ता मीज्ञेनाश सर्वे र वाश्वया सर्वे दर व। श्रुनिम्भियुम्बर्भिर्यो वैयायान्त्रीमाशायदी रयाश्यास दे वराव। इरश्रामु हि मुख्या नेश्रार्थर स्। विरामानीज्ञेनाशास्त्रे रचाशमास् वे वराव। र्टनी अना ना वसना वेश वट व्यन्ते रेक्ट्रस्यायामम्मिन्धुसर्देशस्य । विचा चीड्या ब्रीट अविर ची लेवा श्रंच हुंश।

र् स्वाप्तस्य निक्ता क्ष्यः । देश स्वाप्तस्य निक्ता क्ष्यः स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप

> चश्यः कें.कीची च कु. की परीचीशा। मुष्टः श्राचि ची श. कुर. चीशा प्रमित्या। मुष्टः श्राचरः कु. देची त्याया प्रमित्या। प्रमित्या प्रमाणकीया चित्रा।

रे.च्यालना.कृतीयातीयात्राह्मीची.का.च.रताराष्ट्राप्त सर्वे.यर्वे. इरका सर्यामान्त्रेर् राष्ट्रिर क्रियान के के यान रेवा गुरार ने क्यर रे र्बेर.क्रामु.लूट। वि.सिंट.स्योर.मू.यी.व.के.म.चरेट.व.क्र्य.लुव.बुरकारा। र्यमायेशर्भे पर्टे के उटामा डेरमा रेज्यावना उनामाया ने पटार्थेट के इरश्रय। रयमामाम्बर्धः क्रिशः ने नुगुक्तिशय। नुगुक्ता अस्ति स् शमित्रक्षेत्रस्य विद्रक्षेत्रस्य केर्प्य ह्या अम्मित्रक्ष लमान्द्रतिष्ठे विमा इदेश क्रियायाय द्रादे विमा वेदशा दे वशावमा कुचा.कूर.चर्नशाता म्रीट.शियर.जाजर.कुची.गीट.ठ/मूर.श.वेय.शूट। लट. बनायर्थेश्तूर्द्रहेत्वर्थता ध्रीटःशावरःताजव कुवासूर्। लटःबनायर्थेः सूट.क्रेजर.चेशिंश.पूर्। ट्रेडिचाची.जर्र.ची.ट्रापूर.व्याप्त.चांशूश. यर्टामीर विना चेर्साय। वना उनायर द्यां विर सेट। देवस द्याय वेस म् अर जन्म में ब्रेम इस सिनश्य भेट में अर सिम् हैं ने में शर मर ल्रा पर्ना स्ट्रेस्मिटलायान्त्रं मीर्यायान्यः हे वर्ष्यवस्य स्ट्रा भःश्रेटः ज्ञायः त्नुत्वा वर्षः श्रेटः ज्ञायः त्तुत्वा वर्षः श्रेटः ज्ञायः ल्र्नितंतरी रूज्यत्मी श्रायर यहेनाराज्यर्गे वित्री रेक्नाराजी शर नश्चित्रस्यश्चेत्। श्चित्रसायरः द्वेत्नी निज्ञास्य नीर । हे. हे. परी नी सानूरः मुन्नप्रित्य। स्तियार प्रायद्वेत हुर मुन्नप्रया मिट मिट मिट मेर युक्तसार्द्रम् नीसारिहरस्। स्पराम्रान्द्रम् नीसावर्द्धायायद्रापायद्राप तिहरमा रूपना क्षित्र वार्या मार्थे हैं। दूर्ण मार्थे वार्या विष्या

याः अः त्यरः कंटः अः विद्याः । विद्यः यथ्यः यः अद्याः याः विद्यः यथः विद्यः याः यो विद्यः याः यो विद्यः याः यो विद्यः यो विद्य

याने निकार्यात्रा स्थाने स्थान शुर यथ। प्रूर चुर कुया कुया मी मार न्यूर शाया खारा चुर कुया देवे मार्जना तः हीत् स्यान्तानिकात्यात् प्रदेशास्यान्त्रात् । दे त्रसामकेद्रास्यान् वित्रानान्त्रात् । मिर्यायात्राचार्यात्रीयात र्वेदार्यात्रीत्रीयात्रायात्रीरया प्राप्ताया ब्रीट.मी.शर.मील.द्रा.रेची.श.चीर.लूरी.क्वी.बुरश्र.च । त्य.शश.बुरश । सि.वे.मू । मिटापी.शर.भूरे.त। टारेटाता.म.कुश्चाता.दे.टू.म.बर्चट । मु.टू.म. वयर हिंदा हो के वर्षेत्र वेता। मो सर केंद्र हो वर्ष। दः दर वर पर दे ना वर सम्बन्ध ब्रीटायदे शेक्षके रेप्यट के देख कर दे पर्वा बेरसाय। देवस संस्टेश र्त. ?. यर्तेश. ता श.लट. भुरे. श्रेचा चे. भूश. इंट्या श्र. शे.लट. भूरे परेचा। इर.८८.व्य.भ.इरथ.च। व्य.सभा ग्र.भर.चरेर.लीम.ज.शूट.है। हु.शू. वसः इत्रमः श्रीदः दरः मार्डेशः गारा द्वा व्या वर्ते व विष्या । विष्या वर्ते व वर्षे बुर्- १. लूर्- स्रोत्तर, क्षट्- स. कु. जू.ज. चर्ष्या है. तम. च. चेम. हुर्- ज. हुर्- कर नगासामिदारदामानेसामाने हैं ने नेदाना बुन वर्डमा हे के वि है नि लट.चरा अ.वी.स. हुन.य. मु.सर.लट.ची.लुय.य में अर्था व व नार्थेश. यात्रारी हिमार्केर है। युरायुर हेर है। वहार हेर होरा देवका खायाया र्शिल्ट हे तु झाल है न हे न हो न न हो। तु से दे हो न न हेना ल विस्टा र्द्र मार् स्वर स्वायास्ट है। स्वर्भान्य राज्य विष्ट विष्य सामा विस्ता प्रस्ति स्वाकृत्राम् स्वाकृत्राम स्वाकृत्य स्वाकृत्राम स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्य स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्य स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्र स्वाकृत्य स्वाकृत्य

द्वै : नुः संग्विक्षः गासः नुद्देशः श्वेषाः अक्तः नृतः । स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः

दे.बना.चेश.दे। जे.श्वर.श्वर.दे.शायायचीय.श्रूट.च। चार्नेय.चेश्चराचेश्वर.इ.

> द्वि नुणुक्नुकार्यस्थायक्तित्व। मुद्दानुद्दानुद्दान्यस्यस्थान्यस्य। मुद्दानुद्दानुद्दान्यस्यस्य क्षेत्रस्य कष्टित्रस्य क्षेत्रस्य क

सूर । दे, बंश कार जो शर जी श्र श्री क्षेत्रा चरित्र हो, जो शर जी श्र श्री क्षेत्र क्ष

द्वे च देशद्रेशद्रेश विषाय के हैं दर। इ हिंद हिंद तुष्य के स्वाय के हैं दर। बेट द्वार वारे हे की वार्त कारी हैं। हैं हैं वर्ते के वार्त हैं की वारे हें वे बेट द्वावर हैं की वारे हें वे

हुन्। नार्थ्यत्रेम्अः अराष्ट्रम् अराष्ट्रम

दत्रः मुःगिक्षःगाः दृदेशः व्यः कृत्यः । व्यः द्रमः व्ययः यः वृत्यः वद्गः व्यः व्याः । व्यः द्रमः व्ययः यः वृत्यः वद्गः व्यः व्याः । व्यः द्रमः व्ययः यः वृत्यः वद्गः व्यः व्यः । व्यः द्रमः व्ययः यः वृत्यः वद्गः व्यः व्यः । व्यः द्रमावः देशः व्यः वद्गः व्यः व्यः । व्यः द्रमावः देशः व्यः वद्गः व्यः व्यः । व्यः द्रमावः देशः व्यः वद्गः व्यः ।

 म्बियान्। इत्यान्त्रियान्यान्यान्यात् । ह्यात्त्रियान्यान्याः । ह्यात्त्रियान्याः । ह्यात्त्रियान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्त्रियान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्यान्याः । ह्यात्याः । ह

No. 6.

> द्यः शुरु श्राद्यः निर्देशः या कृतः नि । कृतः कृतः नि नि नि नि नि स्त्रः या नि स्त्रः मि स्त्र

यातिहैं से मुद्दार प्राप्त प्

त्रिन्त्रीक्षेत्रस्य स्था स्व स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

ह. ह. पर्वे. चे. अक्र. चीश्रापष्टिर च. ट्रिटे. ज. र. तुश्रापर्चा चा। इ.स्.मिलासंत्वरायहिरावान्हिरावानेसायन्तामा। परी.रशर.ताम.यहेव.यशर.दुश.र.चुश.परीयाचा ष्ट्राम्यप्रस्थायवर्ष्ययम्भिरकेशन्निकावरुमाना। शुक्त स्पेर्र्र्र् स्पेर्य् क्टार्नेर प्रवेशन यर र हिराया और प्रवासी। हिर्जुह सुराट बेटाज कर्ने जुटारिंग नमी नामारा। ट. मु.के. ज. मुट. ये. राजा विर. चर्ची च्याजश । ट.बेट.टे.क.ब.खकार्सिनानम्. इस.चटेटशा ट.झ.के.ज.जूट.च.ब्रेड्ट.कुट्.चचि.चस.चरेटश। क्रमाश्रमार यञ्चयश्रमार ५ वन् रह्मा रदःश्र्मायम्रःनेदःवर्रःवर्रःनेवर्वेदशःवैव। ट्यीटलियायवर्गे यदे अन्देशकेट्यो त्त्रीमहित्रमाल्यान्य देशसेत्या हिरमीट लेगनाक वर्ट श्रंट में । हिर क्र स्थायामक क्षर र श्रेट में।

संदर्भाने हिना हेरसा । गोसर प्यस्तर्भिना स्ट्रही प्रदाय

द्धः द्वाद्यः द्वे द्वे द्वादः क्वे द्वा

इन्स्र चित्रमुन् । स्ट्रिइस्ट्र्स्ट्रिस्ट्र्

त्रिशः क्षेत्रः कुं स्ट्रां स

चृत्तक्षत्रभूत्वत् कृ नत्त्वी चृत्तक्षत् वृत्तक्षत् कृ त्राचेत्रमा कृ स्वत्र कृ त्राचेत्रमा कृ स्वत्र कृ त्राचेत्रमा कृ स्वत्र कृ त्राचेत्रमा कृ स्वत्र कृ स्वत्य स्वत्

पश्चित्रं की विद्य की मिल्न क

No. 7.

में सर-मुक्त मुंदि त्यामु बिना नर्दर ।। रे वक्ष मुंदि अध्य दर केंद्र अध्य मुर्केश गदि समाद में उन्हों न होने से दि।

> चतुर्भकृत्रभवित्यस्य क्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यस्य । मुद्रम्भूत्रभविद्यस्य चतुर्माया मुद्रभवे । सु उ. के प्रद्रम्भूत्र प्रयोग्य क्षय् व्यक्ष्य क्षयः स्था क्षये । सु उ. के प्रदेश क्षये व्यक्ष्य क्षये व्यक्ष्य स्था क्षये ।

> मिल्लीर मी द्राया के द्राया के द्राया के द्राया । द्राया के देर में द्राया के द्राया के द्राया । के द्राया के द्राया के द्राया के द्राया । सिल्लीर मी द्राया के द्राया के द्राया ।

शे दे अ नक्षेत्र दे नक्षेत्र शेंद्र। ग्रेश्यरम्यस्त्रियः शुन्द्रस्त्रेयः स्ति। **५१-१८% मह्यस्य प्रमा** नाटशास्ट्रेर अवेद राज्य शट नो प्रमुक्ष प्रित चना हेर्न क्रिक्किक के प्रमुख्य प्रकार श्रद्भारमध्याचा वायम् द्राह्मा विष्या भवा वि शरकेंद्रविद्यान्द्रिया सिर्मित्रे सर्वे विस्त्रे हैं चला हैर लें। मक्त हैं र दे असे द नुभाय हैना सहें र से । अट.संब.ब.क.संब.च.चीज.च.धुन्य.संबूट.जू । गुस्य गुस्य में प्राचित्र हिमार्के र लें। रे इ बेर् भ इ विमा ही राथ अवेंट वें । चैट ब्रेची सेश त्.ज.प्रिंग स्त्री य द्वा शर्वेट ज् । मुभाक्ष्माने सरमी समाविशानक्षेत्र या सर्वेद । र्ययायोके रद्धमाया साय्रुमा विद्धे प्रेटिया

देश्चर्या देशक्ष्या विकास मित्र क्ष्मा देशक मित्र क्ष्मा क्ष्म

सर्वतः नृत्याः स्त्राः स्त्रा

म्यासी स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्यात्र स्वाद्य स्वाद्

हिंद्र-नार्क्ष्द्र-सार्थेन्स्य-प्रदेश्चर-विद्यास्त्र-१। हिंद्र-कट-साद्युट्स-प्रदेश-देश-विनासेद्र-१।

प्रेन्नान्नेरश्चरायः । प्रायाने प्राया

ध्राक्षाध्यानीक्षात्रमानेत्रमायक्षेत्रया। सन्दर्भाष्य्यानीक्षात्रमायक्षेत्रया। यद्भन्त्रमानीत्रमायक्षेत्रयानेत्रमायक्षेत्रया। यद्भन्त्रमानीत्रमायक्षेत्रयानेत्रमायक्षेत्रया। विनामुदिन्तुन्यमानेत्रमायक्षेत्रया। विनामुदिन्तुन्यमानेत्रमायक्षेत्रया।

म्रीट-र्स्य में दे र्समा अमी वार्सियाये मेर् से मेर्ने मेर ब्रीट मी यु से दे रसमा समें ता द्वाया सदे । सा स्मा से मा से म श्चीरःनी श्चान्यनी स्थाने स्था म्रीट.ची.सूर्य.रेशची.ची.रेशची.श्रम्.ल.तु.येची.सूरे.जू । म्रीट मी समार नदे देशमा सम् ता मार्मा अट देश सुर हो । म्रीटमी वे न्दे न्यमा सर्चे या वे न्यम् दे राम्य वीक् रचिना हूं चासूर विरायभागासूर हा। युक्रात्रयात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्रात्र्या रट.सेनाश.लूर.भावर.तीश.रट.सीनाश.रिंट.टेलूट। रट.सेन्यश्चर.य.स्रीट.श्वापर.यश्चरतिर.हे.सिंट। रटाइ व्यापन गुरारटाइ ता लेते हे व्या रदः इंसेन् स्राम्य ग्रीका सामर ग्री इंस्य वित्र हे प्येद। हिन्द्रम्य क्रियाय यह वि ट.ब्रेंड.लीम.ज.ब्रेंडे.म.क्ष्ये.जू

त्वाचर्द्रत्वायःदेव। धाने वर्ण्यारः दशक्षां वर्ष्णां वर्षाः वर्णाः वर्षाः वर्ष

त. चराश. शुरे. भी. शर. पर्ट. चरा. रेशमी. शर. तू. प्रिट. टे. हुर. चरारे. ता. शु. भेरी रिम्माक्टामार्स्रेनार्स्रेनार्स्रेना हिर्म्पान्नार्मार्म्यार्म्यार्म्यार्म् श्र्राचेरश्राच। गो.श्ररामीश्रार्थभाष्ट्राप्तामीक्षेत्रप्रदेश। स्थानीमित्रु रीट.ज.सीमारातिर.य.पंचीक इंदश । व्य.सीसिन् सीट.सीश मीट आयर जासीज. जारान्द्रेशात्रा। वित्राच्यराज्यान्द्रियान्द्रानीयर्वा वर्षा वयश्यायां वर्षे व ने निर्देश न पदिनाया सिर्टा मेश दे तु. मिश्व सम्बन्ध । वि. य. सिना देश र नाशिश. नन्नास द्यार्चन नियमाधुस्य ननास दे स्टास हेरे से या नन्नास इर.व। चीट्टची.व्र.रट.ची.व्रेंच.लुव। चीट्टची.व्रेंका.क्री.क्रंका.क्री.क्रंका.क्रांचर.व्रंच. राष्ट्र-चर्या-कुश्व-कार्त्व । चित्रनाब्द्र-मो-श्व-स्ट्र-स्ट् ल्ये बेरकारा। ग्रेशर त्या हो ल्ये हो। देवे या या विवाहा विवाह विवाह यमान दे हिन्छ। दे त्रामी सर ही हा। सि दय देश हा से त्या है सद त्या स वसायनीयानक्वमा ७मानर्यस्योगानेव। सिन्धिरान्त्राक्षेत्रानक्षेत्र इरका ग्रेकर. यो पर्व. मूर्य प्राया हुर क्रिये प्राया ग्रेकर ग्रीकार्ग्य के के कि विकास के र परिष्य । सिन् खेर मीका र ने ग्री पार्कर परिष्ठे कुर्यकुल्चिक्,मुज्ञा मीसरमीसा लामीरटामी,मूर्ताचा बरासुल्हा बर्कर-वि-चर्टर-लुब्ड्डरश्नःच वित्र-विराध-मु.कुब्र्झ्सबूट्रकुत्वह्नाबारे। दर्व हर भूतव क्र. व. व. ज. हर भा हे वेश स्तर भूट न । पासके हा हिमा मी.सर्येतात्रज्ञेतास्ट्या लटास्यु विटानीशास्त्रीयत्रक्ते च्रासा टर्ड. भर्माता बर मुल्लार राज्या हर में हर भाषा गो सर गुरा द्वार विया बेर्ट हिमा

CAPTURE OF 'ABRUGUMA BY THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

The King of Hor had no wife, and therefore sent two wise ravens to all countries to find him a wife. He heard that king Kesar had left the land of gLing and decided to steal 'aBruguma. All the Agus had gone to the 'cold valley' for sport. Only Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung was in the castle lBem ldemmi ldem. He was wearing two hats, and his dog had two red collars. The reasen for this was that, according to his belief, Kesar had got lost, and he himself had become the lord of gLing. Lady 'aBruguma had a terrifying dream, in which she saw herself carried away by water and fire, and Agu 'aBu dmar lam bstan killed by the king of Hor. When she asked the lot-casting witch about the meaning of this dream, the witch said that the dream was neither very good nor very bad, and went to her own house.

2.

"aBruguma's maid-servant went to fetch water, and, on the other shore of the lake, she saw Shankramiru, who was at the head of the army of Hor. Shankramiru asked the servant to tell him the names of the strong castle, the hero, the quick horse, the fierce dog, the wise lady, the paternal deity, the maternal deity, the sword, the arrow, and the spear.

The servant was frightened and ran away without making any reply. 'aBruguma scolded her for being late, and said she would not allow her to walk three steps further, nor to say three words (of excuse). However, she allowed her to say three words, and the servant reported what she had seen. Now 'aBruguma took the servant's dress and went away to find out herself. Shankramira asked her the same questions, and 'aBruguma said: Formerly-the strong castle was gLing mkhar,

In Kesar's journey to China this Age is wearing three bats, and the dog has three collars. I am informed that Kesar's journey to China ought to be told after the defeat of the king of Hor.

now it is \$lDem ldemmi ldem mkhar; formerly the hero's name was Kesar, now it is 'aBu dmar lam bitan; formerly the quick horse's name was rkyang rgod dbyerpa, now it is sNgorog pon pon; formerly the name of the fierce dog was \(\gamma \)Ser ling, now it is the bitch \(lTom \) dkar; formerly the name of the wise lady was 'aBruguma, now it is \(dPalmai \) astag; formerly the paternal deity's name was \(Kerzong \) snyanpo, now it is \(Rab \) lha; formerly the maternal deity's name was \(bkur \) dman \(rgyalmo \), now it is \(Drag \) lha \(rgyalmo \); formerly the name of the sharp sword was \(rDoba \) chodma, now it is \(Mig \) siri \(ral \) gri; formerly the name of the swift arrow was \(yser mda \) \(mjug \) rings, now it is \(mda \) dkarpoi \(lam \) bstan. Then the lady went back to the castle, and \(Shankramiru \) to the army of Hor.

The Agus who had come back from the 'cold valley,' decided in a counsel that they should go in turns to spy. They lighted fires for each of them, and said that the fire of him who was to be killed would expire. At night they all went to the encampment of Hor and stole all the horses of the enemy.\(^1\) 'a Bu dmar lam bstan, being a child, was not able to follow the other Agus, and nothing was left for him but a three-legged horse. When the light of the next morning appeared, he covered his head with the ribshing (the invisible cap, Nebelkappe, of German mythology) and became invisible.

Meanwhile the two ravens, which had been sent by the king of Hor to find him a wife, came back and reported : They had gone to Lhayul; dBangpo rgyubzhin had three daughters; one of them was dumb, the other blind, and the third deaf. There was neither food for man nor horse, and the road bad. Then they had gone to Klu yul; also lYogspo had three daughters, one limping, the other had stiff hands, and the third a big belly. Then they had gone to Bar bisan; mother Skyabs bdun had three daughters, the first had a crooked nose, the second a bald head, and the third a long neck. Finally they had gone to gLing. 'a Bruguma was beautiful, her upper half golden, the lower half turquoise, and her hair golden.2 Because also supplies for men and horses could be obtained in the gLing land, and the road was good, 'aBruguma would be a suitable wife for the king of Hor. Kesar was lost in the devil's land, Agu dPalle had grown old, and the other Agus had gone to the 'cold valley.' The ravens had even found a bone and some beer-yeast for their food in the land of gLing.

When 'aBu dmar heard the speech of the ravens, he killed them,

¹ This is the only incident of horse-stealing in the Tibetan version. The Mongo-line version has numerous stories of this kind; they may be national history of the Mongolians.

According to tale No. V, 'a Bruguma's hair is black.

using his stick as a sling. The king of Hor, who could not see the Agu, was astonished to see his ravens fall down from the empty sky. He buried them, and Agu 'a Bu dmar lam bstan lead his three-legged steed before the Agus. Here he was ridiculed so much that he allowed his three-legged horse, which in reality was the magic horse of the king of Hor, to run back to the encampment of Hor.

Shankramiru mounted the magic horse and rode before the tents of Agu dPalle and Agu 'aBu dmar lam bstan. Both Agus frightened him through their ability in shooting. The first shot the middle one of three flying pigeons so that it fell on Shankramiru's crupper; the other destroyed Shankramiru's crupper with an arrow; because on a day, which happened to be a Musulman as well as a Tibetan holy day, he was not willing to fight. Therefore Shankramiru uttered a certain sound, which made all the stolen horses run after the magic horse, and in this way the horses of Hor were recovered.

Because all the Agus were [again] in the 'cold valley,' the army of Hor went first to the gLing castle, and then to the castle IDem Idemmi Idem. Only lady 'aBruguma and Agu Khrai thung were left. The latter invited the army to a tournament and to enjoy the stores of meat and butter and lady 'aBruguma. Then the army of Hor went again to gLing. (The castle IDem Idemmi Idem is apparently outside the land of gLing.)

3.

'aBruguma took up arms and tried to fight the army of Hor; but she was frightened by the war-cry of the enemies who suspected her of being a woman. She had to submit and become the wife of the king of Hor, but refused to leave her home until the stores of meat and the stores of butter were exhausted, and a castle, which by an arrow's length neither touched the sky nor the earth, was built of sheep-dung. In this way she gained twenty-seven years.

When all the conditions were fulfilled, 'aBruguma gave her dress to her servant, and the king of Hor went off with the servant, believing her to be 'aBruguma. 'aBruguma remained in the house-stable of gLing, hidden beneath horse-dung and a copper-kettle. The king of Hor was advised by an old woman to go back once more to the land of gLing and have a horse-race in the stable. At this occasion 'aBruguma's hair became entangled with the feet of a horse, and she was discovered and carried away. Now Agu Khrai thung made a feeble attempt to fight the army

I According to the Sheh-version, the king of Hor has to procure a kinng, a wild yak, and a wolf, and in this way three years are gained.

of Hor. He killed one hundred men, but was frightened away by the war-cry, raised by the army. Agu Anggar ltsangspa was carried away and put into prison.

4.

'aBn dmar lam bstan, before setting out to fight the army of Hor, asked Agu dPalle's advice, in particular, whether it would be better to use old arms or new ones. Agn dPalle advised him to use old arms, and to imitate the lion, the fox, and the crow in fighting; never to go to the left of a sword-man, nor to the right of a rifle-man. One important advice he had forgotten to give: never to drink water direct with his mouth, and never to take off his coat of mail; for although the body of 'aBu dmar was of steel, there was a spot of the size of a mirror under his shoulder which was of flesh. 'aBu dmar killed half the army of Hor and re-took 'a Bruguma. When taking her back on his horse, he was overpowered with sleep, and Shankramiru, who followed them, could secretly speak to 'aBruguma, and ask about 'aBu dmar's vulnerable spot. 'a Bruguma's heart was inclined in love to the king of Hor, and she advised Shankramira to ride on in front of them. and hide himself in the lower room of a water-mill. When 'a Bruguma arrived there with 'aBu dmar, she persuaded the boy to have a rest, take off his coat of mail and drink some water. The boy who did not suspect evil, did according to her advice, and, when drinking, was shot in the fleshy spot by Shankramiru. Now 'aBruguma and Shankramiru overpowered him and left him there.1.

Soon after Agu dPalle arrived at the mill and resolved to avenge 'a Bu dmar lam bstan. Although the boy implored him to heal him first, Agu dPalle went off and killed Shankramiru. He filled Shankramiru's skin with sand, placed the skin on Shankramiru's horse and sent it off in the direction of the army of Hor. There this spectacle caused a great consternation, but the king of Hor and 'aBruguma arrived safely in the Hor land.

Meanwhile Agu Khrai' thung had arrived before 'aBu dmar and torn out the arrow. Because the point of the arrow was barbed, the heart was torn out too. When Agu dPalls came back, there was no hope left of saving 'a Bu dmar's life; but before dying, 'aBu dmar said the following: In the valleys towards east, south, west and north, there are

I The story of a Bu dmar lam betan is extremely similar to that of Siegfried in German mythology. The corresponding points are the following: Both use a cap to make themselves invisible; both have a vulnerable spot underneath the shoulder; both are killed when drinking water and when tired out; in both cases it is a woman who reveals the vulnerable spot to the enemy, although from different motives. --

herds of horses, goats, yak-cows, and sheep respectively. In the balconies towards east, south, west, and north, there are a golden mill, a
bundle of pearls, a copper-dog, and a pearl-white lamb, respectively.
Make three portions of all these articles: one for the restoration of the
gLing castle, one for me ('aBu dmar's burial?), and one for king
Kesar. Kesar will come back and re-take 'aBruguma. This shall be
her punishment: For three years lucerne is to be sown on her head 1; for
three years she is to tend goats; for three years sheep; for three years
cattle; for three years she is to be everybody's servant; and for three
years water-carrier.

Then 'aBu dmar lam bstan died, and Agu dPalle burnt him on a high hill. During the time of mourning dPalle would not eat more than a spoonfal of flour a day.

5.

Agu dpalle was called up by the grand-mother of the end of the village, who told him to send two storks with a message to Kesar. After the storks had been fed and washed well, and practised until they could fly nine times round the castle of gLing, they were sent off with a letter each. The night they spent on the top of a high tree, at the bottom of which two ogresses, mother and daughter, had their night-quarters. Towards morning the daughter was sent about to see if anybody was near. As nobody could be seen, the mother told the daughter some secrets about Kesar. Kesar was playing at dice with Bamza bumskyid. He had lost everything and would soon lose his life in the game; then nobody would be left to hinder the ogres from eating horse-flesh and human-flesh. Suddenly the storks said Kung kung. The mother who knew that the birds had listened, was so angry with the daughter, that she hurled a huge stone at her head. But the stone rebounded back and hit also the mother. Thus both died.

When Kesar, who was playing at dice, heard the voice of the storks, he ran away from the game and said to the birds: If you are the bringers of good news from the gLing castle, the stores of gLing, lady 'aBruguma and 'aBu dmar lam bstan, roll about on the white carpet and eat fresh meat! If not, roll about on the black carpet and eat the flesh of carcases! In answer to all questions, the birds went to the black carpet and ate the flesh of carcases. Kesar fainted each time, but the birds went on his mouth and dropped their excrements

I This is probably one of the few recollections from the time when 'a Bruguma was still a personification of the earth.

in it. Kesar woke up at once and vomited. The advantage of this treatment was, that all the poison which Bamza bamskyid had given him, came out, and full memory was restored to him. The poison caused a plot of ground of the size of a saddle-cloth to fly up to the sky, and a similar plot of sky to fall to the earth. Kesar asked where his horse was, and the Dzemo said that it had been sent to the hills on account of his bad behaviour.

6.

Kesar went to seek his horse and found him near the ice and slate. He expressed his wish to start at once, but the horse refused on account of his sore back which was due to the cruel treatment by Bamza bumskyid. The horse advised Kesar to make use of the medicines and lancet put in his ears by mother 'aBruguma. When they were applied, the horse became stronger than ever before.

Because the horse knew before-hand that Bamza bumskyid would offer him butter with poison, he knocked the basin out of her hand, and Kesar hindered the lady when she wished to beat the borse with

a huge beam.

Now they rode off; but Bamza bumskyid with her daughter, whom she had born to Kesar, ran behind. When riding through a deep water, Bamza bumskyid seized the horse's tail and followed. The horse suddenly kicked and threw her and the daughter back to the shore-Bamza bumskyid was so angry that she killed her daughter, and offered the upper half to Kesar for food. The lower part she devoured herself. Kesar built a stupa for the upper half.

Bamsa bumskyid ran to Khyaba lagrings (the devil's) grave, and howled into it. In consequence of this there was an earthquake. Kesar, making himself invisible, harried to the grave, and recited strong magic spells, until it was impossible for the devil to leave his grave.

7

When Kesar and the horse arrived at the frontier between gLing and Hor, Kesar sent the horse to gLing, urging it to hasten on, and not to travel by the sky, nor by the glaciers, nor by high rocks, nor by the high plain, nor by the lake, to escape from harm which might be caused by the creatures living there. When the horse was discovered in gLing, neighing before his shell-manger, the grand-mother and her grand-daughter cried for Agu dPalle, saying: To-day Kesar's horse arrived, to-day the sun will rise, on the glacier the lion will walk about, on the rock the big ibex and on the meadow the big yak; the wolves were heard howling on the plain, and the foxes in the valley; in the lake the fishes were seen

moving, in the side-valleys water was seen flowing, the voice of the little birds was heard; on the bare hill grass was seen growing, buds were seen on the dry fruit-trees; a letter from king Kesar has arrived. Oh d Palle, do not remain in sadness!

dPalle came and cleaned the manger for the horse; all people gathered some hair of the horse and adorned their heads with it, as a means of acquiring a blessing.

A letter was found on the fore-part of the saddle, but only the Någl Dargyi gochodma was able to read it. When d Palle told her the joyful news, she would not believe it. dPalle had to throw poison into the lake and with difficulties persuaded her to come out and read the letter publicly. The Någi went to the top of the hill Tissuru, from whence lHa yul, Bar bisan yul and Klu yul could be seen. This letter contained the general call to arms. The following were called:—

The armies of lHa yul, Bar bisan yul and Klu yul with their respective kings; the Agus of gLing with dPalle at their head; the lamas of gLing with rTse dgu at their head; the Mons (caste of carpenters) of gLing with Penag at their head; the smiths of gLing with Karog yang 'adzin at their head; the Bhedas (caste of musicians) of gLing with rKang rings (long-leg) at their head; the boys skilled in using the sling; and the girls skilful in the use of the spindle. Whoever had provisions and a horse, was to use them; who had none, was to receive them at the gLing castle.

This army had marched after Kesar for seven days, when suddenly Ane bkur dmanmo arrived, and told him to dismiss the host, and to fight the king of Hor alone. All went back; only Agu Khrai thung was loaded with 18 bushels of provisions as a punishment for his misdeeds, and had to carry them for Kesar. When he was tired, Kesar would sharpen a knife or light a fire, to cure him in a rude way. But Ane bkur dmanmo did not like the sport and ordered Kesar to send the Agu home too. Kesar seized him by his ears and threw him back, so that he arrived in the gLing-land in a moment.

If this song does not refer to the arrival of spring, I do not know to what else. Perhaps I shall be charged with having forged this song, or certain lines in it. But I hope that somebody will take the trouble and ascertain that this song is actually known to the people of Lower Ladakh.

² This song is of a special interest, as it appears to contain the actual ancient Tibetan call to arms.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1

다 주자 같 | pahallde, name of the king of Hor.

ব্রা-বিষা 'abyangshes, possessing pure wisdom.

মুন্দা snyi lam,=rmi lam, dream.

राज्या मार्ग मार्ग mon khanmo, = mo mkhanmo, a woman who casts lots.

중국 | 최정 | chu sna, me sna, 'the nose of water and fire'; i.e., the foremost part of them.

25 3 | phad the or phad that, coarse sackcloth.

55-Wall dar yug; not 'narrow strips,' but a large piece of silk without seam.

हा है। mo rdi, dice for casting lots.

৪ই-১ব্রা 'abyi dgos,='abyin dgos, what is proper to be offered.

2

ত্ত্বিপ্র । chu'athunmo, or—'athummo ; or—'athumma, the maidservant who fetches water.

디지드 beang chu, respectful for 'water.'

S'ME | chu kar, pail.

হ্বামান্ত সে মুনা। dpalmai astag, name of a wise woman of gLing; she is the female Agu.

र्वह | rab lha, name of the intermediate paternal deity.

5न्द्रनुवास् | drag the rgyalmo, name of the intermediate

होता हो दे | migsiri, name of a famous sword.

স্ব্ স্থানার সাম্ব্র সাম্ব্র সাম্বর প্রাপ্ত প্রতা mda mjug rings, 'golden arrow, long tail,' name of an arrow.

सद्दःद्वादः द्वि त्यस्यस्द् । mdā dkarpoi lam bstan, 'white wayleader,' name of an arrow.

न्त्रा है। shankramiru, name of the captain of the army of Hor.

533755 | dmag rang, = dmag brang, encampment; compare Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

মাৰ্ক্ আৰু ma nonba, not being able to follow (lit. press on the people before him).

Engli rib shing, in full grib sking (Laws of Sound, No. 3), the invisible cap (Nebelkappe) of Tibet. Who puts it on his head becomes invisible.

Salt | hiling, astonished, surprised.

5555 | handrang, = han ldang, dumb.

(zharba, blind, in West Tibet.

551 rgud, deaf.

মুম্ম | sbangma, grains of barley that remain in beer.

ইনিটা sog ldi, stick to throw stones with.

UNX 321 urces, to fly.

राइतिना | mdun gru, fore-part of the saddle.

नुग्रा विद्रा shukur shing sher, name of a Mussulman festival.

सद्भ । mangs, = mang, much, many.

57 palo, all the hair tied into a single knot.

मितिर सर्। Y zhid mad, or Yzhis mad, wife.

FANI kha shas, several.

지키워 blag skye, neck-bracelet,

REAM | kha subla, or kha sbubla, turned upside down.

ECN | zungs, = zung, a pair.

5'বনা tubag, = tupag, rifle.

4.

되고문고리 bub chu 'athungcas, drink water out of a brook, by bending down to it.

ন্ত্রন্থান্ত ganni rogsbu, a thick coat of mail, made of iron, chains.

भूत है। spubste, putting on the hind-part of the horse.

कटमाञ्जन। chang yyog, below the shoulder.

ম্ব্রসা ran 'athag, = rang 'athag, mill.

বার তথা phancas, to heal, become well.

र्भ देन। हो देवि देवि। sngoroggi pon pon, 'black-blue with tassels,' name of dPalle's horse.

57.55,57.55 | drar chad drur chad, cutting quite through.

विप्रस् | zhibmo, sandy, of fine sand.

TANA! that sub, or that thoub, dust.

ইবহাত্তৰ, jump (especially on a horse).

প্রিমান shig sob, healing from destruction, restoration.

지기지기 rab sal, balcony.

חַים | krugu, ball of yarn.

হাস এম। mug shes, knowing how to bark (of a dog).

৭্রন্ ব্রা 'abrag shes, knowing how to shear (a sheep).

सर्द्राण्य। mthong kol, slave of the whole community; i.e., whose-ever sees her may take her for his work.

STACKI thur mangs, = thurma, spoon.

5.

rent that also in the Sheh-version, the birds coming from the south are not birds of prey but storks. They will fit much better in a myth of the seasons,

37'35'31 oub cadde, silent.

3755 | rtsibiting, risk of neck or life.

TETE! kung kung, voice of the storks.

W.Z.Z.W.3.3 | arara ururu, rattling of dice.

3.351 recas, roll about.

35 NC 38 | mun sangeas, awake from fainting.

3.91 ci she, = ci shes, who (what) knows ?

및'디5도'공시 phra btangeas, to kick.

6.

A AL | shi lang, horse-dung.

र्स्मार्स्या this mig, the depressions between the elevations of the spine.

mal kale, revenge.

קאָרָאָן bkolte, speaking [soft language].

मार्थि उद्या Yyocas, cook.

মান্ত্র বন্দ বিধা | lag mtho btangeas, to rear up (of borses).

251 lduru, perhaps the same as rdullu, little stone-pot.

QZ'5N| 'aphocas pour out; causative of 'aboba.

[독기급도] khrag rlung, anger (lit. blood-wind).

55 | Fig | rom khang, or ro khang, grave.

7.

सर्द्ध प्राप्त thun, perhaps the same as thun mthsams, at daybreak.

3.213151 nyima spun bdun, 'the sun, the seven brothers,' the seven Haritas.

्रीट वित्र | shing thog, here in the sense of 'fruit-tree.'

And khol, bud of leaves.

TYPE | Kyesar; it is remarkable that here the form of Kyesar actually occurs, instead of Kesar. Many people in Lower Ladakh pronounce the hero's name in this way.

5২'ব্ৰিইড়ি dargyi go chodma, name of a klumo; in the Shehversion the name of 'aBruguma's handmaid is Dar tha go chodma.

अप्या slab lo, speaking as if in a dream.

ন্ত্ৰা rgyangeas, to fill.

5873131 tissuru, name of a hill.

ই'ব্লা penag, name of the captain of the Mon-army.

শ্রিশ্মের্ট্র Karog yang 'adzin, name of the captain of the army of smiths.

TICKY | rkang rings, 'long-leg'; name of the captain of the Bheda-army.

된지 '지기다' 장치 | sdar btangcas, sharpen [a knife].

धूर निया उर्देश | starkha btangeas, to open [a vein].

5513 | dpa, tinder.

GA | zhul, a ball of food (to be thrown into the mouth).

મું.શર.મુંશ.કુર.ત.સ્ત્રાર્જી.વર્ટેજા.કુશ.મું. શ્રેંદશકુદ. 1

No. I.

ा दे.वया.ग्रे.शर.चाटुचा.तु. वृ.स्रूर.तीजाजा.शूर्। ग्रे.शर.क्रूर. भरः मृद्भिनाश्रासः राज्यद्वास्त्रीतः अन्ति । अश्रासः वृत्यः य यम्पायार् सूर्यं वस र् श्रेर तमा विमायन्य है ड्रेरस समर यम् र्मा समर विमायन र्षेह्र्यं.रेट.लट.थचेर.च.ष्ट्रा.श्रांज.चर्.ह्य.ल.श्रीच.ह्यं.विच.ड्रेरश.च। य. १८ भ. भूट. है. हैय. हुये. ज. शूज. य. यशरे. रे. विरक्ष तथा जमा हुय. है. शूट। रे.वेशक्तरानाश्चर्ती.कूचाश.कुराज्याबुनारटार्येन । रे.व.कटार्डीय.जयाबुना यरेय.है.चरशा ह. इ.पर्चे.ची.भग्र.प्राप्ट.ल्या.क्ट.भग्र.तट.चूट.ल.चीर. कुचा बुरशाय । श्रीय कुचाया ये भूत श्रमाया त्रूर हो सद पुट त्या प्रिय हे अद स्थायत चर्छ्य । डे.बेबालट.ब्र्ट.रा.बर । अ.जैट.च्री.ब्र्चिश.क्ष्ये.ब्र्ची.च्री.बर्चेयता. रश्चेत.शूट्। लट.शूर्यात्रस.बुचा.चरेट.कु.ड्रम्था पर्य.स.बेट.क्टाया.ब्रीट. मीरितरं मृक्टाशर् अरेर विटल मीर दुना नरशत । रे.शक्र्मशाक्टा अ. लट्स्स्रेर्स्स्यान्द्रस्रा देवसलट्स्ट्रिया विस्तित्रे स्मासक्रेर्स्स् म्रीसर्वेशकाराष्ट्रीयाश्रूटायशा लटार्झ्यालशायनेयाक्षेत्राच्या पर्वेष्टिशासी क्टम्मर्यायाम् ते स्मार्ची मिन्दिर नी स्मार्चित स्मार्चे स्थारा र्येत हुना ताश्चरं श्रीमन् श्रीट । दे विमानीशायस वृत्रः श्रीट ।।

देवसास्य नी भारत्या हो। मे सर र स्यु श्रू सामा हैना वर समें

चर्नार-देशवर्श्व हु-श्र्य-वट-श्च-द्र-व्य-द्य-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-द्र-श्च-

रे.ड्रम् चेर-रेक्किन सम्बद्धा प्रमुद्धा में सर मुक्त मुद्द स्ति। स्राप्त में स्ति के कि प्रमुद्ध के प्रमुद्ध के प्रमुद्ध में स्ति में सर मुक्त मुद्द स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स देवसम्बद्धाः हुनार्ल्यः । निःह्यः सः हुन्यः स्त्रेत्वाः स्टन्तः । निःह्यः सः हुन्यः स्त्रेत्वाः स्टन्तः । निःह्यः सः हुन्यः स्त्रेतः स्त्

म् अर लट हुट रट लेचेश ट्रे.शूट चल ट्रे अर्चुचेश्वर प्रतिष्ट्रा हु । म् अर मुश्यास द्वार प्रदेश हो रशास शहा सिक्श प्रति हु लेचे शूट वा र हे मा हुर शहा में अर मुश्यास शहा

र् देन्। रे.श्रम्पट लग्नायर् वर् प्रमास्त्र हेर्ग्य हेर्म्य स्थाति सम्बद्धाः स्था

मान्द्रमान्तर्भे सराया शेषका मी त्रवृक्ष के मि क्षिमान्तर शा। समानि स्वराया समानि समानि स्वराया समानि समानि

> स्यानुं सेन्यान् सेन्यान्य स्वाप्तान्य । जो स्वर्मनुं क्षेत्रास्त्र स्वाप्तान्य स्वाप्तान्य । स्वर्मनुं क्षेत्रासेन्य स्वाप्तान्य स्वाप्तान्य । स्वर्मनुं क्षेत्रासेन्य स्वाप्तान्य स्वाप्तान्य ।

र्-द्र-व-ण्-शर-ग्रीशह्रह्र-प्रचिन्ता-भाषद्वनश । स्यातशस्य स्याप्ति । श्र.पश्चीश हु हु लट सिन शि.मा.सूर । डे.डिचा.मी.शर मी.बुर ११ट श.बुर. में रूपीश क्ट. भ. में माजिया हुन हुट । ट्रे. वेश. ह. पेट. स. लेश. न. सट । उट. मी.इ.च.र्ट्रा पश्चाके.इ.जूर.इ.ट.पड्स । ट्रेथ्स.का.व्रेचर्येर.ट्रेसरे.च्रुस. मेश्रर श्रीट मेश्रमात्म हे.हे। ग्रासर मी.श्रर मेश्रमानी वट रे.श्रट हे.ड्ररशत। अंबेटश.१४.१ हैरश.भूर। मु.सर.मिण.सू। मूंश.१४.१ मूंश.भूर.अंदू. वि.मी.शर । मूर.यद्गीयय.स्.पंबेरे.ट्र.रर.मी.क्.स्.प्.प्रमार्ट.यंश । स्रिम. कूत्र, दे. तुर हो। मूट न वंश्वायन तुर हे. कू. मू वं. शुनी दे. वेंश ताशर । सित्र. श्रासिमायह्मारीकुरम् वृत्त्रमायरायेशास्य है। ह्याने है। रमायेशालययेश चुंशाक्ष्र्यं चार्श्वशासाल्ये ड्रेट. द्रवे विमान्द्र हे ज्यूट्या देवशाहे चुटेट चर्षेम कुं में शर मी र्रेट कूल रे पड़ेश तथा है सुर्रेट रे में शर जा हुंचे शूट । रे बेश मित्राती, वीत्रात्र प्राप्त क्षात्र प्राप्त शिमा द्वाता हिमा स्वराती विश्व क्षात्र विश्व विष्य विश्व व शर ताश्चर्त्व विना नन्द भिन हेर है। ने दें हैं स निद से ता ह्या विना नन्दर्श।

क्ष्य-मेटा हो ५ ५ व सम्बद्ध मावद मावद व्यासेट हो । रविश्वाचिद्रः चीवेदः वेशः हः जनाशः श्राबिना विदः स्रा क्ष्मानिम् मिन्नामिन्नामिन्नामिन्नाम् वि लर विवासीट वहा हुई दे जूट जूट विना विट जा। क्ष्याक्षरामित्ररायान्त्रम्थामिवरायाश्रराया वार्वाशमविद्यसम्बद्धाः स्त्राह्मा ह्या सामित्र व क्ष्याचीर वितर समारी श्रीय सार्वेद ले । स्य रे शुभवस न्य सद य दे हिंद से । क्ष्यंत्रीर हि: रट सः देना श्रीयाय इंट व् मु देना सुभावस में दगर सेव ने विना मिंद से । क्ष्यःभीराष्ट्रिः सरामाख्यानाबुरायः श्रारः स्रा मि.क्षित्रचिद्वस्य देशस्यार ज्यान स्त्रित्या। दे.क्ट.म.मिट.के.मैज.म्.ज.ममेर.च.क्रुके.म्। रे.क्ट.स.र्बस.टे.जी.सर.मासर्जेर् हुना.चरट.लुरा

मोर्श्वासार्ष्ट्र, मोर्श्वान्तरमा है, देश है, बिचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बिचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बिचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बचासमार्ग्या है, देश है, बचासमार्थे है, विचासमार्थे है, देश है, बचासमार्थे है, विचासमार्थे है,

सक्ता राष्ट्रीयातानु स्वाद्यसम्यासक्त्रेन् हो। सक्ता राष्ट्रीयातानु स्वाद्यसम्यासक्त्रेन्हे। सः इंग्गुरः हृतः क्षुतः यां या सकेत् ते । सः इंग्जुरः त्याः यां कुमः वितः या सकेत् ते । सरः यहतः यां कुमः वितः या सकेत् ते । सरः यहतः यां कुमः वितः या सकेत् ते । सरः यहतः यां कुमः वितः या सकेत् ते । सरः यहतः यां कुमः वितः या सकेत् ते ।

रे.बेच.चं.स्य.प्र.स्य.प्र.सं.सं.त.सं.। रे.क्ट.स.सं.सं.सं.।

स्रमायः नुमायं स्राप्तः क्ष्मायः क्ष्मायः नुमायः क्ष्मायः नुमायः क्ष्मायः कष्मायः कष्मायः क्ष्मायः कष्मायः कष्मायः

ने स्वाप्त्रेर स्वाप्त्रेर स्वाप्त्र स्वाप्त्

रे.बि.चुनाचरसार्था स्रिमालिशटात्र्यात्रह्मेशा स्रिमालिशक्तात्रात्त्र्यः रे.बि.चुन्यज्ञत्या स्रिमालिशटात्त्र्यात्रह्मेशा स्रिमालिशक्तात्त्र्यः

देनसम्द्रम् । स्वाप्त्रस्य । स्वाप्

ट्रिक्शविट्याकेश्यास्ट्रियाक्ट्रश्यास्य स्थान्य स्थान

दे.चग्र-रसर्ज्ञस्योस्योसरायः डेरशाच। साचससायः सेरशायन्तः ते गोसरायः वे नग्र-रसर्ज्ञस्योसरायः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापतः

> त्री, इट. अष्ट्र्मीय शु. केश. त्रात्र, क्षेत्र, क्ष्मीय ह्या। त्री, इट. अष्ट्रमीय शु. केश. त्रात्र, क्ष्मेय ह्या। त्री, इट. क्षेत्र, क्षित्र, क्ष्मेय, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेय ह्या। त्री, इट. क्षित्र, क्षित्र, क्ष्मेय, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेय ह्या। स्री, इट. अष्ट्रमीय श्री, क्ष्मेय, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेय ह्या। स्री, इट. अष्ट्रमीय श्री, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेय ह्या। स्री, इट. अष्ट्रमीय श्री, क्ष्मेर, क्ष्मेर

है.चर्टशा। द्रे.णतह्न्येश्वर्यक्ष्यं नेर्श्या द्रेय्यक्ष्यं स्त्रेयः स्त्

मे. शर.रट.रेट. हैं. ?. चोड़ेश. मे. शूट. हैं। अश.स.रेची हैरे ज.चशुंच.सी रे. २. तम्र श्रीटश हेर मी श्रूच। रची. तः मुर्दा हे. व. १. व. १. ८८. रम्ब. भू. वर्चे. इस. ल्र्र-क्वा रेक्श.मे.सर.चीसत्रचीय्यसत्तरास्य हट.सूट.स्य वह हो हि.स् क्य.तुर.या. रिविर.हे.हज. श्राट.ची.पर्ह्रोट. च.बुचा.पित्र.हे. विश्वासूचा.कुचा. चड्ट.है. श्रात्या हेर्याक्षात्र्या सर्बेट्रां मुस्यान्या इर.सश सरे.हट.मुश ट.जेंट.शियरे.बुचे.लुरे.इरश ट्रेबचे.ट्रा.ज.मु शर मुक्ता वस वस कर दा सर हो हिना यर है। हे दसमा कर साम द नुना स शेर्'यर'र्गामाश'र्ये शेट'यश। यद'हट'मीश'माद'रे हिमा मेरि'रे प्रुमाश्चर कराया व्याना भारत्या । दे दशमा क्ष्या में दे अदुराय व्याने वित्र मुन्य ह्म्याचेरसात। के.ख.क्टामामान्याचेनाचेराचा डिचालापर्चनाक्रिका के.ब.स्टाचीकार्ड्सा हिंदा। दशाहिनाक्रिकाडेरसा देवसा प्रतास्यक्षार्द्रायाष्ट्रियाय। यवाहरायीयायद्वेनाया रेवियासमुनियाया र्वेतःश्र्टः। मर्टिःशर्वःशर्वे.शर्वे.श्रम् श्रम् निर्मानिक्ये.श्रम् निर्मानिक्ये र्श्यायदार्ने मुक्तेव। अटाकरायस्य विमार्थेट यक्षम्। देन्समा श्टाक्षामटाराष्ट्र वटार्ज्यटा के जिटकारा । साराव हटा मि रहास्तर वटायालूटा इरशाया सर्हित्मीया दामान्दालनान्दामान्यास्त्राम्या के.ब.रट.चीशवटाया.चूर.काचे.च । ब्रे.रश.फाट.बिटारा.बुचा.चा.वश.ब्रूच.काव। ट.इ.के.पर्यायातट मुनाइरशाता मि.ह.के.पर्येनाशा ट्रे.यशाक्य होर. ≅श.शूट. हो। मे. शर. मोश.मा. ट्रे.ज. श.मोश. वचा. स. हेचा. चटेचा हो. ८ होर. नर्दश्य। व्यादेश्यास्त्रीयः हेनायाद्देयः के स्प्रेटश। देन्सम् क्रास्त्र

लियाता.श्रुट्.। मिट.तपु.चिटेट.थ.क्ट.थ.श्रु.ता.टेबी.वश् । हुश.श्रुट.चेत्र.श्रुट.चठु.हु.व । बूट. श्रुट्ट.। ट्रेवश.चिवश.पट.हु.व । ट्रेन्ट्र.क्ट.श.चश्चतपु.चिवश । ख्रुट.

चा.चुरश्रःत। ब्रॅट.सैंचा.चुश्रःतरं मार्ची.तरं .केर.चरं नशा।
चा.चुरश्रःत। ब्रॅट.सैंचा.चुश्रःतरं मार्ची.तरं .केर.चरं नशा।
चा.चुरश्रःत। हे.चचे.कुट.तरं चर्रशा। सि.ब्रॅट.सैंचा। च्रिंट.चा.च्या.लंटेचा. चरं स्था. चरं स्था.

ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्प्रद्याप्तर्भात्वाद्यस्य। ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्प्रद्याप्तर्भात्वाद्यस्य। ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्प्रद्याप्तर्भात्वाद्यस्य प्रमानद्वाद्यस्य। ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याप्तर्भाः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याप्तर्भाः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याप्तर्भाः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याप्तर्भाः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः ब्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राट्स्ट्राच्याः स्तिन्ते देशस्त्रे च देशस्त्रे न्या क्षेत्र न्या स्तिन्य स्त्र न्या स्तिन्य स्त्र स्त्र

द्रत्यास-द्रत्याः कृत्यान् विद्यात् विद्यात् । यश्याः श्रे । गो.श्य-चीश-द्र्याः पश्यः विद्यः कृत्याः गो.श्य-द्रात् विद्यः विद

No. 3.

रेन्द्रम्भायर में स्वर्ध्य स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वर्धः स्वरं स्

त्रीसर हे श्रीट डेरशन । कि.श्राम् श्रेष श्रीट । हे प्रिट्शन । श्रेट राज्य । सि.श्रीट श्रीम श्रेण । सान्तरश्च । हे प्रिट्शन । श्रेट राज्य । सि.श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्वी । प्रकार श्रीम श्रीट श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्रीट श्रीम श्रीट श्र

रे.थेश.मट्ह. इ.पु.क.भ.टु.लूटश.च। लट.चर्डेश.च.क्टु.थेट. र्गे.मेर.कु.सिर.कु.लूर.क्ष्मेता क.सश.इरशा स.सूर.त्.हिर.मोर्थश.लूटशा ८.७५.७.१८.१८.१.१.१.१.१.१.१.१ त्रुक्ष चेरका ला.वे. मूला छे. र ८. इटका वे. सूका है सूर । स. इटका व त्रीच्र. दे.शूट. । ट.र्चनी. रूटश.वेश.लूट. श्रीमरे विची.लुवी टल. दे.रची. बुरश.रा। क् अश्रामिर मानुर हे.क र्यिट हे.क अश्री ग्रीट युरा मीश्रर मिर हा.क्रि. वटारी तटका नरेटका कि.सका थि.पीरिय हे सीमय माश्रूटा हे क्यी रा सीमय. लह ह ल ह ने में के के लिया है। मिन ब्रिन यन पर हे हैं के मिलाम है कर है। हें हैं से। ८ ५८ मी खर्देर से दे सर्वाय सेंट से दिन सेंट है। खर्द वर रू ग्रिके सम्बे। ग्रिके सम्बे। प्रिक्त समामिन के निकृतिन के पर्नेता स्थाकः रूट् वट वंशा येर तारेट ग्री र हाट के लट पर्वि के कि हिर हे मिट्याता। मिल्यास्यात्राक्ष्यासर्वेरात्तरीयोशा दशर्वेराज्ञरसाता। निशामि रट. इटश.च.च्याके श्राटा श.इटश.च.च.च्य. हे श्राटा ट.वची इटश. देवसह्य हुस ने साम स्थाप्त । दे से स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थापत

मिन्दर दश्या कर्य दश्य च दश्य क्ष्य क्ष्य

दे.बिना बेरकाय। ब्रॉट से देशायन दुः ब्रायन हा

म्रीट्र में म्रास्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

विते देशक्षान्द्राहेशक्षान्द्राव्यक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वरश्राह्यक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वाः नार्द्रमान्द्राह्यक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वाः नार्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वाः नार्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वाः नार्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रक्षाः नार्द्राहेशकुष्वाः नार्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रक्षाः

स्त्र-देशनी मुन्निक्तानुद्यः या वर्षे द्या। मानुद्दः देशनी सुद्दः या देशने मायः वर्षे द्या। स्त्र-देशनी सुद्दः या ये द्याने मायः वर्षे द्या। स्त्र-देशने मुन्निक्तानुद्यः या यो वर्षे द्या।

दे.श्रमान्त्रकृषा हिंद्रकाट्ट्या पास्त्रट नेर्याना सेट स्याना हिंद्रका नेर्या भागी सुनी प्रथम नेर्यान्या पी.सूट स्यानियात् । ट.क्यु क.सूट पट. भागी सुनी प्रथम के लूट क्वानया पी.सूट स्यानियात् । ट.क्यु क.सूट पट. इ.स्यान्य क्वाने के लूट क्वानया पी.सूट स्यानियात् । ट्रिकु क.सूट पट.

त्. वे. श्र.ज. वे. श्र.रट. र्टर श.वे. क्षेत्रा है. श्रट । स.रटश.वे. टीप्ट. टे. श्रट. । ट.र्चनी.ट्रटश.वेश.ल्र्रटश.शीववे.ये.श्रॅट.ट्रा.वेची.ल्रवे.ड्रटश.राश । इंट्यात। मिर्टिटाला धुर्दे अथाया भीया श्रीया श्रीया हो साम्या है। साम्या है। साम्या हो साम्या हो साम्या हो साम्या मित्रिंदिर हे श्रेट य। अट श्रेट से हे उत्तीम रे दट श्रेट है। इ.स. दे हिंदे ह वश्चेवःभःवद्यनाथ। देवसःवःभ्रात्मःश्चेर्यः हिन्दरार्श्वेदः देविनाः भव। ब्रिट्स निमालव वृत्ता हिन्यव हट भवः। यव ह्या निमालव वृत्ता। ष्यास्यास्यानी निरामानसार्येर रहेत्। इत्यावन हेन्या इत्यावन हेन्या मिर्टिन्दर्रीयायातर्नाकेयार्भेद्याया ह्यास्टिश्चर नेवरक्रेर्वयार्भेदावा इ.त.चढुच.हूर्या इ.त.चढुच.हुट.या हि.रट.र्वीललस.ल्ट्स्सा त्य.जूट.सट.मी.सट.सहमी.स.मिनी.स.पर.मीशेंचा.स.हश.श। मोशुर. राष्ट्र-पोश्चर-भोद्य-पार्थ-पोशिय-पेपीय-था-पष्टिपीश-श । इरशासा झूट सैंग. मुश्चेरशय। प्रें रें भूजा रे भूरत नेशसिय हैना परेंगा का शंजाशंजा नु मेर गार्वश्रास्त्र रहे । सेमार गर चनु हुँ रायस्त्र रास्त्र । सेना दमा चक्के द्वेद्य के जूर संस्था । दे वश्य सिया विचाय र्या स्था हो दिचा संस्था मी श्रम श्रुनाशयध्येत। दे.स्.का.क्र.के.स्ट.मानाशयार्ग्यस्यूट.त्व। एट.का.यासनास र-केश्वराल्ट्राच्या प्राप्ति साल्याचेत्र साल्याचेत्र । देवसामन् सास्याचीयास पिट दे मिट शता मिट रा.ज.क. दे गुरे हु। हुए तथा का च क ही छूट है। ब्रॅंच केद में दर समाय केद में विष्ट है। व में यह दर व में रे है। व में दर र्माता विक्रा देन्या क्रामेजा हरेटमी क्रिट्ट में क्रिट में यक्यान्त्रे। ब्रॅट्ट्राह्मान्त्रभाग्रद्धान्द्रश्चरान्त्रेत्रद्वा। सिन्द्रभक्ष

श्चामनीयाने तर्ना विश्वास्थायम् स्थाने स्था

No. 4.

देवसार्वेद्यमादे। समार र के सेसारी स्वर सदे बिद बिना पेद क्ष्म। देश्दर्ने श्रूट हे ह्या दा हो यद हो हुं से हुं में हो। स्र स हुं मार्चे दुश शहूर है। ह्या प्राप्त मिश्चेश दे इरशा मिरे मिश मा ट वर्ष हिर हर भन्दर्शियाश्वराभाद्धेचात्राद्धायावद्द्राज्ञेरसात। झूटात्रुसा हारटाची. लायवु बुट लुवा हि. रटाज बुड्रेचाका देगुका चुरका ता वे. शु. सर्ग्रेचाका ता. प्तरात्राज्याके शूटा । स्याचारामारा के श्रेशकापिराश्वराची शूटात्रा देश। ट निर्मा विट इंट स द हे हुने ता च हु है निर्मा हुर स च । स्मान स से लाहे लाहे हे समाय दर हो च दे तितर हे है या श्रीट यह। श्रीट रोजा जा च र्जाट हेश नुशरी वृदःश्रम् सर्भित्रमर्भाषाः कुमान नहें हो। वृदः नी सम्र सामा पर्नाकेल्ट्र व्या सन्र र वेश्वर देर नश्चेत हे ब्रेस्स सिंगूट से तुर् मि रामीशार भेजा ने रे राम हेर् नामा हैर भाक रेट हेन राम हेरा रेचाश्चिट.क्ट.शका.वु.चर्ट्स.तुर्ज्ञेरशता इंट.तूस.हेचात्.वु.म.चर्. लुका र.ल.च.रर.चु.च.क्.लुका बचारर.रश.बुर.रीर.ररा का.च.रर. मुशाहुंश.८८.इरश। त्याचराचर्ने चर्षुट.१८.भार्जुरेशर्च, सकूर्याशर्ल्सर

कृत्य-१८:ईटश। कृत्य-१८:ईटश। कृत्य-१८:ईटश। कृत्य-१८:ईटश।

स.व.रच.क.च.इ.ची ह्य.बे.र.चीर.ची.ह्य.ह्य.क्य.च.इ.डचा.स.च.क्र.ड्र-स तश वि. ११ स. ८. ७५ मी ८. लियाता ने विताय हु वे अमी रश सूच कुर कुर कुर विमार्ज्यम् के.लूटका टे.वका.मूट.चीका.ड्रम्का ह. ह.जा पर्ट.इट.श्र्याय. भर्। म्रे.रश.ज.पट्ट.लुब.इर.ट्रे। इ. इ.जूबी.कु.पटेट.शूट. । म्रे.र.व्या.तु.ज. समार-र-वे,श्रश्राध्यात्र्यः यी. वर्षः वर्षा वर्षा वर्षः हो। समार-र्वेगा वरः हेर. १८.। ज्ञीत्राच्येश्वाच्येशाच्यात्राच्याचान्त्रेचरशास्त्रा स्याच्या चर्षियः हुं : चुरश्रः या चीलश राष्ट्र किट. राष्ट्र : कूचीश : क्ट. श.चीर : चीलः सू हुं. क्षेत्र. क्ष्म त्राची ने त रु.मुट्ट.चुरश.तश मिट्ट.चोड्डेश.चे.चेट.चे.ठम्हिर.टु.सुट.चश भचर.सैचा. बर. हेर. ग्रीश इरशा ल. कु.रट. मी. मु.ज लूट इर हेरी मू.रट. हूर ता शूट. है.चालश.राजु.लट.यजु.बट.रे.शूट.हो। प्रिश.बुरशा डी.चाशिश.यची.रेचा. पढ.डं.तीज.ज.सूट.। प्री.चशिश.चचे.टेंचाचक्र.प्री.तीज.ज.सूट.चुचा म्रीट. स्य ये इं स्पर व होट स्य या हुर्र । क्र स्य ये इं स्पर ये इं स्व या अर्थ या ना ह्र्यू स्र्रेड् में गामश्राम विशक्षे श्राट हर हे में इ. पर्योगशा हे क्यारा शर्मर ब्राक्षिय वर्षेत्र के हेरका। सामु कं दे हैं नाम दी मान दी मान सी स्वार्थ मान श.चक्र. बुरश.च। सं.चीश.रेचट.चकु.ही। शुरा.व.तर.चकु.बस.धुचा.चशर. श्रूटः । रे.श्रिक्टः रहः मीया सासास्तरे । सहः सामामीया सासायवहसास्तरे डेर है। हैं य विमान्दर समी कर सासुन यहार हो ने बार समार से बुस गुराबेरमा प्राप्ति हुँ नय विनासे ना मुरानगर गुः स्वार्थ सारे भरसे

जार्थनेयोशा रेचा.शाविदाविवार म्या.श्रदाशाविदावरेटशा टालाचाला इर. यक्षेत्र हे सूत्र व अदिया दे त्राष्ट्र यदे स्तुत्र व स्त्रीय से हे हे या ल.चे.म्। ल.च.रट.म.च.क्.चील.च.ढुचाडूचराट्रेच। चेर.रेचर.ची.क्षेच. क्रालट मुजानर्वा के क्रिक्स हिनामी सर्वेराता उट विक्र सर्-र-म्रे-र-र-र-र-र-रे-स्-स्-र-र-रा वट-व-सन्-स्मिन्सा हेरसा क्षाच्यार्श्वे कूच बुचार्टा स्थारा बुचार्ट्ट हे क्रियार्ट्ट र क्रिया दे.वंशास.क्.यं-रार्वेचाता । म्रुशासीटास.क्.या.ला.शुलारायापारे सिटाटरे व्हेचा । लायश्चरथा सिविक्.मि.रट्यूश्रनीर-रेयोर-विषात्त्रु, क्षेत्र-व्यानुः वर्नाश्चा विराविः क्रांसदीः मरायादीः वार्राः विराविः शास्ता लुब इंदश तथा दे बेश वे. क्या इंदश हा का चे. छ। का चे. द हा जा वे. क् हिनावर्द्धरःसन्तरः। ष्यःक्षेत्रसन्तविरःश्वेदःदेन्। यरःवरःवःक्वेरःदेशयासः त्रमास्यासाः । देवियावराने त्रिक्षां वेता वीरान्यारानी स्वार्थां स्वर्थाः से स्वर्णाः बलाच रत्मीश केंशतर। वट वेर र में विर वे । जा चर प्रीश केंश ब्रेन्सचा खायसायकेशता चीरारेचीराची क्षेत्राक्सारी यहे स्ट्रीसे स्ट्री वी: विष्र : में अर वर् : में अर किया देवा देवा अर में देवा अर में में में में मानका मर्बे हे अ. हे ज़ूट थ. या | विट. स. हे . हे से हो यह हो . से स. स. दे स. हो . हो . से स. स. दे स. स. श्रुष्ट्रियायायवेद्या व्युवर्ट्या

प्रसम्बद्धान्न स्था । त्रिम् स्थान स्थान

मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रवस्त प्रस्त माहित् वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रवस्त प्रस्त प्रमाहित् वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रस्त प्रमाहित् वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रवस्त प्रमाहित् वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रस्त प्रस्त प्रमाहित् वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रस्त प्रस्त प्रस्त प्रस्त वि । मश्चरः मुँ उत्तर प्रस्त वि । मश्चरः मुँ अप्त प्रस्त प्रस्त प्रस्त वि । मश्चरः मुँ अप्त प्रस्त प्रस्त प्रस्त वि । मश्चरः मुँ अप्त प्रस्त प्

देश्वमाञ्चरः स्टर्ना यञ्च हे वे प्यान्ति । सामरः स्टर्ना सामरः स्टर्मा स्टर्म

No. 5.

चर-नाबित्रकृष्ट्रम्लाक्ष्या सिन्नास्त्रम्यात्रम्यकृष्ट्रम्याः स्ट्रियः स्

मियः भूरे चुर्या हुट था खेवा जार्यमा स्रेर हुवा चरेट हुं चुर्था पर्ट हुट म्लर्र्निस्यिर्मिश्यात्रवेर्मित्रेया भाष्ट्रत्र्त्राचेरात्रेयात्रेया रे.तु.ज.भु.क्ट.श.लूट.चीचो.इट्या रे.यंश.भु.क्ट.भ.रट.शूची.रची.राष्ट्र्य. गुर्जा भर्मार र.के.श्रुश.गु.श.य.क्.म.ड्रेन्था स.व.क्। स.रथमा मिल्याकार्यके हेराहे। यहेतु कंग्राक्षाचारा हुन या या यह राष्ट्रीया यस। युक्तं देशत्र दे पुरा देवा त्य दुन् दे दिन दे । दसमाहिता स्ट हे वर्तेशत। श्रीतालटार हेब्सार्सेचार्स्टा ट्रेस्सार्स्चारचीतार्ध्यरेत्स. वहारेशाचा रेशामीटाभूरामाज्यालाटाभावेदाशूटा रे.रेशाभमीरासैनी. वट हुरे गुरुक्त चला डेरशत। काचाला रे देश वर्ष दे दिर्मिट व्राट्स द द्यमात्रविष्यभिष्यः चेत्रस्यः । देख्यां बेर छेशःम् र द्यार मुभः वेत्यः स्राहर दे इरशत। स.मि.रट.ची.स.क्श.कु.इर.पर्ची.इरशत। भचर.र.बे.शुक्रा मुश्रम्बर्भर दे. देश वेषु . देर निरास मुश्रम्भ दे इर पर्ने माम हर था विरा र्यार मियाराश करता हि.रट मेर्ने मीय श्रीत क्या करताया यतार. स्याश्रद्धः हे मात्रे दे होर ल्या प्राप्तरश श. स्ट सार्य मूर पर्टा र देश ल पं सूर है पर है पर है पर मारा में बीश हरता पर दें रेट किट सूर्य पर वा केश्व.श.ज.स्चाया रचाग्रर.र.इरशाचा चांबे.चेर.र.श.श्व.श्वे.जाइकायः र्गासर्पर्वेदस्य। गुरप्रापर्ग्येसप्राप्तिस्या मिर देव। क्षेट नी श्रीय वक्ष होंद प्यम यहन हो। वे या पर मान मान हो हो हो हो लियायार्श्वटा टारटाचीत्रचाराष्ट्रावटार्टालटाची विवासियारीचा। चीवीर् तक्षत्राकृत्र-नुः नुत्रत्यः इटः सामार्यमा कृत्वे विमा मनुकृति नुर्ने मुन

पद्यर्श्वार्थस्य । द्वारायायार्थस्य । द्वारायायार्थस्य । द्वारायायार्थस्य । द्वारायायार्थस्य । द्वारायायायाय्य । द्वारायायायाय्य । द्वारायायायाय्य । द्वारायायायाय्य । व्वारायायाय्य । व्वारायायाय्य । विवायाय्य । विवायय्य । विवा

 सैनालाटका हे.मी.वह.केर.वरेटका विश्वमधाक्ष्यो हे.वश्राम्यार.

से.ची.जिट.स.बेट.वुश.ज.पूर.हे.क्ट्रिंट हा.श्रंट.। हे.बेश.श्रं.क्ट्रांश.वेश.हे. के.लुब.चुर.हे। श्रु.क्ट्रांश.पर्हेश.तश्र हे.बेच्यांजाश्रचीर.र.हे.शुश्र.वीश. हे.हेट.श.बेची.ज.इ.जू.जि.ज.श.वंचर.ह.जि.ज.श्रं.ख्य.३व.लूब.कूर. इ.स्.मामामान्यत्रात्माम् मान्यत्राच्यान्यत्रात्मा देवसामा भवीर रीवी रेश विर ताक्र साविर रेशु हो जा के जा लूटश । सावश्राव भुश्नादे बुरशाय। सिरीक्। यित्य अर्थित य. श्रु.ण.लूटश बुरशाय। से चीश. इंदर्श ल.च.म। जिस्तारी, स्टेस्प्रियामा सर्वेद्दा स.च.वे हिंद हो हुत्र. इस्थाय। क्राचाराक्टाइरामभूत्राका देवहासीक्टामदेनीमाल्यादर क्ष्माय। श्रास्ट्रेत्वक्ष्याक्षेत्राश्चामायश्चेत। श्रासुद्राद्वाक्ष्यान्यश्च य.चर्त्रेय। श्रे.माश्र्मा.म्यीय.चर्त्रया भर्मर.स्मान्यामा स्मान्यामा क्षाचाम् । देविराविद्वामाराष्ट्रियाल्ये यात्रेरसा देविमानीरायाञ्चर देत्र्या सम्मन्द्रक्ष्या हिन्द्रमी हिन्द्रमी हिन्द्रमी क्राच-र्श चेरशत। प्रिश-रे.घूट विद्याम ब्रेय क्रिय चेर पर्वा त्रे क्रिय मेर.रेगर.मीश.श.मील.ल.१५.७५.७५.१ मेर.श.त। म्र.श्र. हे.मी.न.५.७५. वर्ष्याचा श्रीकटासमान्यान्त्रिया देवमानिस्त्रुवायास्त्रस्थे। इस.क्र्मान्तरवस.क्रे.ख्र.बर.क्या र.बस.ल.च.स्ट.क्री हिर.व.टच.हि.टट. र्क्नायक्ताल्यक्तियान्त्राम्बल्नायक्ता चर्षियकाता देविताच्च होय हुमाज बुरे हो वेश श्रोमन जा हाट वेश मीट लिज. यात्रश्चेतास् । देस्यियास्यवनरदेश्चित्रस्यात्र्रदे हे। सरदेश्चित्रायः ब्रु. देश्यास्त्राचर वशावर देशावर हेल्या देवस दरे वे स्टा समार समार समार मोर्शिक दे तिका है तका ही कटा सामा स्वेत होटा । समार सुमा दे मार रामार मु देव छत्र होट । विनाम हेना होट होव। गुर हुना हारा दे या सहवाय हो यस लशक्रश्यर स्थान

हिन्द्रिनी कुषायेश स्यादि न्द्राय कुन्दर। हिन्नुर नगर कुल रोहा मुर हुना देवे सन्ना स सहक नहा। दे-इटासक्येन के जास दे-द्यार हिमासक्र में। रे-इटानी क्षे असारे खुरादन लिमासब्दार्थे। ब्रीटमी झे क्ट अशामाश्चर केंद्र में बिना अहेट लें। देर.मी.सं.क्टा.पश्चायण.स्रेर.म्ये.दे.टे.च.एमा.सस्टा.म्। म्रीट मी देशमा इट सा दूर प्रीय या यश्चेय या अस्ट या । हुर लिजानविराजा मुक्ति कुचार पर र अहूर जू। शे के न दे त्य रहे के न हिमा हुना स सर्वे के । हु, हु, परी.मी.स.मीट लियाया परित्र मार्च मार्थेट मू । म्र-दगर-कुक्ष-सं-केर-कर-स-क्षित्रअर्द्ध-क्षे मोशुर्रर्भात्र वर्ष्यास्थारम् अस्ति स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र र्टायास्यायाः सर्वेटात्ये।

हिन्यन्त्रमार्थेन्द्रश्चाया। हिन्यम्बर्धेन्द्रश्चन्या। मुस्याह्ये हेन्द्रयास्य वन्द्रन्द्रस्य विद्या

मन् इ.व.च्युंचकुं लूट व्या। ट्यमामृ सूट् त्र्रास मि व्याम्येटमा चकु चकु व्याम। श्रीटालीमाथ्याट्याचा चरेटा सुट दे हे सार्थेश मिया स्ट्रास स्ट् यक्रसाता.व्याचेतात्तात्ता त्रियाची.च्यात्ता स्थात्ता स्यात्ता स्थात्ता स्थात्त्य स्थात्त्य स्थात्त्य

देलट.लुक् बुरक्षाचा चल्लाचा दे.लूचा के.सूट। ह्रे.इ.क्.च.चू.लालट.चण. केलट.लुक् बुरक्षाचा चल्लाचा दे.लूचा के.सूट। ट.सू.क्.लाचा चि.सूट.कु.ल्.च.चू. केलट.च.सूच्या सि.सचर.सूचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र देश.चा केल.बुर हे.चिल्लाम् सूचणाच्याचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र हे.सूचर.हे.लूट.। केल.बुर हे.चिल्लाम् सूचणाच्याचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र हे.सूचर.हे.लूट.। केल.बुर हे.चिल्लाम् सूचणाच्याचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र हे.सूचर.हे.लूट.। केल.बुर हे.चिल्लाम् सूचणाच्याचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र हे.सूचर.हे.लूट.। केल.बुर हे.चिल्लाम् सूचणाच्याचा सचर.सूचा स्थान्त्र हे.सूचर.हे.लूट.। केल.बुर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर हे.सूचर केल.वु.सूचर हे.सूचर हे. स्मार्थक्राचार्थ। स्मार्थनार्ट्टा यात्राक्ट्राट्टा द्वित्वात्राचार्थना स्मार्थक्राचा । स्मान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्थना समान्याद्वाचार्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्याद्वाचार्वाच्वाचार्याद्वाचार्वाच

माश्चर-प्रांत्र-प्रांचाश-स्रभ-प्रश्व-हिना। स्रीट-प्रांचर-हो-द्ना-द्रट-प्रांचर-स्रभ-प्रश्व-हिना। स्रीट-स्रांचर-स्रोंनाश-स्रभ-प्रश्व-हिना। नाश्चर-प्रांत्र-स्रांचर-स्रांचर-स्रभ-स्र-ह्न-हिना।

शामन न के के वा सदय दे जिया के द्याया के कर या है है शामिश न स्वर्ध के वा सदय दे जिया के द्याया के कर या कर विकास के के विकास कर विकास के कि विकास के

No. 6.

क्य.चर्टट.कुश.जामक्ष्मश्र । ट्रे.यंश.ट्रं.डिचाक्ट्र.ट्रे.सचंट.रीचामिट.रा.जाल्ट. शु.बुचाचरट.यं.शि.चरेट.लुय.डुर.ट्रे.चीयश.चट्टश.ता। सचंट.रीचा.शुट.चो.ट्र्य.
> द्भः नी नी भारता सि व व दे दे दे राज्या हे व । मुरः द्रणार नी भारता सि व वे दे दे दे राज्या हे व । मुरः द्रणार नी भारता सि व वे दे दे दे राज्या भारत । मि सि सि में भारता सि स्था भी ना कटा से दे भी । मि सि सि में भारता में स्था भी ना कटा से दे भी । मार व मि भारता में स्था में ना कटा से दे भी । मार व मि भारता में द्रा है ने ना से दे भी । मार व मि भारता है दे हैं ने ना से दे भी । मार व मि भारता है सि मार है भारता है के ना से दे भी । मार व मि भारता है सि मार है भारता है के ना से दे भी । मार व मि भारता है सि मार है भारता है के ना से दे भी ।

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श्चीची,रचाल,ट्रे.जालप्रे,असूरि,असूर्,कुं.मी.बुब्बान्ट्र,कंर.चरेटथा। सर्वर,कुंट,जुट,कं.चूरथा चिवेष्ट्र,असूर्,कुं.मुट्रकं.चूरथता सिट,तप्र,के.च.

णुःसःमध्यद्दाःसम्मुःशे।

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No. 7

श्रुटः। ब्रीटःतपुःर्थयम् ६७.तात्रं त्यात्रात्यत्यत्याः स्ट्रुतः। म्यूसमोदःयपुः विटःतातः त्यात्रः त्याः व्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्याः व्याः त्याः व्याः व्यः व्याः व्याः

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यद्वश्रा ।

यद्वश

हुत्यः अन् क्रियः मुन्दर्द् भुक्षः भीना व्यद् व्या । हुत्यः अन् क्रियः मुन्दर्द भाषा व्यव्य विद्या अन् विद्या अन विद्या अन्य विद्या अन्य विद्या अन्य विद्या अन्य अन्य विद्या अन्य अन्य अन्य विद्या अन्य विद्य ट.लुश.चट्ट्रा.भाष्ट्र अव.चट्टा.भाष्ट्र हुना.लूच्.लूचा.लूच्.

चाटकानी, चाटकाटर विचात कुचायामर विचाल रे.ज्.।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाटकानी, रे.जी.चारकुचायामर विचाल रे.ज्.।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाटकानी, रे.जी.चारकुचायामर विचाल रे.ज्.।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाची, रे.जी.चारकुचायां रे.चारकुचा नुवा ।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाची, प्रेमानकुच, रे.चारकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाची, प्रेमानकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्रेमानाची, प्रेमानकुच, रे.चारकुच, रा.लुव।

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ज्यानी श्रेमानकुच, रे.चारकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्रेमानकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्याकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्रेमानकुच, रा.लुव।

ज्यानी श्रेमानकुच, रा

ज्यान्यश्चरम्मान्त्रीयायान्त्रायान्त्रात्राया र्मानी रंगाटर ४ स्यो सम्बद्धाना स्वरं हो ल्याना श्रीया अर्थिय अर्थिय वित्रा अर्थिय वित्रा अर्थिय शर् अ. १४. १४. ४ द्र्या श्राम्य विमाल्य में । ल्याश्चराक्ष्यं सर्वेत्रायाचेर स्मानन विनापीन ले । कृति कु दर द से से मान्य किया भीव से । विट.क्.मिन्शक् धुनाहिटशासाल्य। न्यरेर्न्यायणीरम्येष्टिरसम्भेत्। लमार्ने संदे र रे मिर्श्यासकी विनित्त्रमार्चियार्च दुःस्त्रीयार्च्चमार्चेट्या शक्र्रास्त्रं अध्यानशान्त्रः मृत्वेना मिट्रा बेची.जू.त.चडू.चचिर.ग्रीश.घर.टर.रेटश.त.लुर्। वर्नाल्याय्यं सार्वे वर्ने राण्यास्त्रीर मानिनास्य मान्। ने बनायर पर इना से लिना यह दश येता दर्ने में अर्थेटश या व अर्थेटश से [म्री.हारश.स.वंश.सर.जा.चश्चर.हश.ट्र.हावे.च.हा.पर्चे.म् स्चि हेर् हि.इ.ब्रीट शोकर जनट लुरे। मिना भूर हि दे सुस्यायाया राज्या भुर-यान्ते रे वर वर्ष सुराया सदा स्वर हिरालयश्रक्षराष्ट्र वि.सीमानसर सालिक्क्री।

भाविः क्ष्यं हुः हुः जाविः विचान्तरस्य।

सावः क्ष्यं हुः हुः जविः चीः भावः स्वान्तरः विः चिवः विचान्तरः विः चिवः स्वानः स्वानः

खाउँ हें हें सन्देश था केंद्र थें। हा हा संस्था सम्बद्धा था केंद्र थें।

र्शनान्त्रस्य नी रसनानि विष्णा मान्य निर्मान निर्मान

स्विर्याल्याः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्त्रः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वितः स्वतः स्वतः

No. 8.

 थक्ष्मेश्वाः वटः वशः त्राट्यः ।
ट्रिशः निर्मः निरमः निर्मः निरम

शूट है हैं रे जय तथे त है र प्रहित है सूट त । स्रायर बी कि हुं बी कर सी र से हुं हैं र जय तथे त है र प्रहित है स्रायर है जिस है स्रायर है स्रायर

दश। मूर्यन्तु मि.दुर्गामुस्य। दायालेगामिरः हो। मुरारणारामु यास दे शता. वर्षे वर परेट के तु. वर्षे प्रत्येर पश्चीश वरण परेटर पश्चीश वीर देगार. ज्ञाकेर्जाटा अपविषा इत्रश्रक्षा स्तामन स्त्रे में महिना मिर हे मिर्ट. श्रुट.के. बोशुर. रजा. १४. रट. वीजी. रजा. १४. मी. बोडिबोश. मु. प्रायुवा के. सक्ये. कु.इ.चोड्रेट.ल्र्ट.स.चर्चचारा। चरित्राजट कु.च। टेर्याट विट.क्ट.चरा.वे.सुवे.बु.ह. लर् । मानाक्षर मिनुवकार्या सदकायनदकार। हे हे दे सह मुख्य दिन्य स्त तथा हु. हुश.र. मु. शर. वर्षीत. ११ . बुर. १५ . ११ . मूर. मार्टी . मूर.श. हुर श्वा . कुर.रे. त्रा के मूर्य दुश मूर्य १ १८ १ । ग्री शर श्रुट के प्रसिन्धा हे बशका दे चर्णर-८भक् भूश.स.इ. इ.ए ये नी.भा । मी.शर-मी.मट.लूचीलाईमाणु.चनी.स हुर. । दुर. ती. यर. लुचा. पा. जैवाश की. संब साहेर. जुर शता है. हुरा जी. सर. वै:सर्तः दरः दणरः से दे चूँनासः स्त्रा नुरः दणरः कुत्रः से सुस्रः से चूँनासः र्भव चेर दे मार्केश गार्श हे मार्भेमाश यर्द्र स्वा । व्यादे यगुर द्वर्श में वृतिमा ला हुन्ने, क्षेत्राक्षा क्षेत्रका पर्के के हुर मी भर लूचा लायने वहा । विताला प्रचा क वर्षे कुं भी श्वर मि द्वारा मा निर्देश मा नि क्षित्राम् मुर्मित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् वित्राम् द्राप्तर्यर है। यनुषाय छ मैं श्रेटकाय। केर मुक्त ह्या यन्द्रया।

> ट.ज.श्र.सन्धारम्हन्याः स्त्री । स्त्रीः स्त्रान्ते श्र.स्त्रीशः स्ट्रीनाः स्त्री । स्त्रीः स्त्रान्ते श्र.स्त्रीशः स्ट्रीनाः स्त्री । स्त्रीः स्त्राने श्र.स्त्रीशः स्त्री ।

टःश्राचबर् मृतः श्रुषः हेन् स्वार्षेशः विना द्रश्रः ते। हेरः णुश्चाचना श्रुषः विना दृश्यः प्रदार् मृतः वहः प्रदे ते। हेरः णुश्चाचना श्रुषः विना दृश्यः प्रदार मृतः वहः प्रदे ते। हेरः णुश्चाचना श्रुषः विना दृश्यः प्रदार मृतः वहः प्रदे ते। हेरः णुश्चाचना श्रुषः विना दृश्यः प्रदार मृतः वहः प्रदे ते।

त्रित्ताच्रेर देशत्र्वेर श्रे में श्रर त्यश्चिर हे से से स्वर्ण ने स्वर्ण न

ब्रेट्स्ये न्वट्स्युक्त स्वात्त्र स

सम्भाषानुभाष्ट्रम् नीयास्यायास्त्रहेर्द्र्

मुन्न-जूट्या बुर-सि-क्ट्र-अ-बुट्या चोश्चर-रण-क्ट्र-ट्र-चोल-रण-क्ट्र-चूर-हे। हु. हु. ट्र-चोत्व-रण-क्ट्र-चोश्चर-जोच्च-ट्र-। क्षेच्य-जो-चोट-श्चूर-क्ट्र-थ-शुन्या चोत्व-रण-क्ट्र-चोश्चर-जोच्च-ट्र-। क्षेच्य-जो-चोट-श्चूर-क्ट्र-थ-शुन्या चोत्व-क्ष-विश्व-वाश्चर-जोच्च-ट्र-। क्षेच्य-जो-चोट-श्चूर-क्ट्र-थ-शुन्या चोत्व-क्ष-विश्व-वाश्चर-जोच्च-ट्र-। क्षेच्य-क्ष-जो-च्य-श्चूर-क्ट्र-थ-शुन्या चोत्व-क्ष-विश्व-वाश्चर-जो-चे-क्ष-व्य-क्य-क्ष-व्य

No. 9.

लट्ट्र्इड्रक्षता। प्रिट्च्रक्षताः प्रिट्च्रक्षताः विद्वान्त्रस्य । प्रिक्च्रक्षताः विद्वान्त्रस्य । प्रिक्च्रक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्चित्वस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्रस्य । प्रिक्च्यक्षत्य । प्रिक्चि

म्रिम्मेश्यम् राज्यस्य विद्यान्त्रे स्वायस्य । मेश्यस्यीशयशय। प्रिंसिट्से के दिल्य सर्वा द्यास्त्र के स्थान के साम के वसर्येदवसमञ्जे । दास्यार्माम्यानेशाम्ये मर्गेगुद्रवर् रेप्टरारे मित्य। देश्यह ह समाक्षेत्र दिन्यम् स्थित्य स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थित । गोसर र्टामाने हैं मो सूची हुची परेटा भूर हुर थाता हु हुई प्रचर्नेशाची चीहुर. रतादर्रिटामित्रारवादर्गमित्रमान्यात्राम् ग्रीत्यम् ग्रीद्यायद्या रु:बियोचेसरे.सिर्श्यर.चशा लटाह्राह्स.बुरश्रता सियोशर.सुर.त.स्री र्वशस्यातिर्दार्वे वरावासुन्यास्त्रीयानेरानेवस्य मिरान्या सूर्यसन्दरके श्रूरः। रेषस्कूरणसिलेल्यरे चर् सामिरणचर्षेत्रस्रः। रे.वशासरायाहा हार्वे हासायायन्याके यणुरानीकालेगानिस्था ह्रीटास्य जन्ते व के ब्राप्त के राज्य है। है है ब्रीट खुरा व वर्षेट में राज्य महिल यर्टश ज्ञानशिभाषान्त्रामार्ज्ञा यर्ट्टिंट श्रुश ज्ञानशिभा रीचीश मू जा प्राचित है भीचर मी जाराजा उपूराश । जू ची शिश सेची राह्ने र:है:नर्देश। व्यानाश्चराशेन्द्रनानी:व्यास्त्रिन्द्रमाश। दे:ह्रनानीशः ज्य चड्र जि.सेट. । शोकर जा होना चाह्य चड्ड च जा जु चाहुचा हार । डे.संस. मीशर मीशह हर यी.मी. शर्तिर शर्र, श्रष्ट्रमेश शह ह पर्व है, शक्र र तश्यो हेर.चशिभार्येचातचा हुँचे चरेटाहुर खुचा चर् क्षेट्र स्वेर चशिभार्य्य साचरारी. पर्वाशःश्र्रा।

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

TALE No. VII.

DEFEAT OF THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

Kesar was alone on the way to Hor. He found the road blocked by thorns, lonicera, mother-willows and tamarisks. All these obstacles were overcome with the assistance of helpers from gLing, who were called there through prayers. When Kesar lay down for his night-rest, at the Srar-pass, Ano bkur dmanmo showed him a terrifying spectacle of nature, to try his courage. He heard wolves and foxes howl, and dry manure and little stones were blown about by the storm. He became quiet when he knew that Ane bkur dmanmo had caused the storm. Then he ate the magic food, received from her in a nut-shell, which could never be consumed. On the ascent, Kesar sang a song of all the animals which lose their strength on the pass, and asked Ane bkur dmanmo to assist him. She sent him a fox to lead him across.

After seven days Kesar met an outpost of dwarfs who were playing at dice. They had put up a hat on a post, and this hat used to whirl round whenever a person drew near. Although Kesar had put on his invisible cap, the hat began to whirl, and the dwarfs, who could not see anybody, became angry. They said: "The hat does not like us to play all day long, and therefore moves about." Then they took the hat down, and Kesar showed his true self. He played at dice with the dwarfs and lost everything, for a female dwarf had taken her seat inside one of the dice. When Kesar had to stake his life, Ane bkur dmanmo advised him to bore with his needle into one of the dice. When doing so, the dwarf-woman left the dice, and Kesar played on with his own dice. Now he won and said, he would take the life of the dwarfs which he had gained. To reconcile him, the dwarfs ordered their stick which had the power of providing everything, to bring the most precious goods from all the surrounding countries. When they had arrived, Kesar asked all the gods, etc., who were born with him, to devour the goods

¹ The same scene we find in the Sheh-version before Kesar's start to the north.
² Compare Ladakhi Songa, No. XXV.

³ This reminds on of Nala's story.

at once. Now Kesar threatened to take the lives of the dwarfs if they would not become his guides on the way. To this they agreed.

2

The dwarf and Kesar arrived at the rock Thsan dung dung. This was a door of rocks which closed and opened at the request of the dwarfs. When the dwarf, who showed Kesar the way, asked the door to open for him, Kesar rode through it as quickly as he could. But the door, recognizing Kesar, closed at once and caught the tail of Kesar's horse. This was not given free, until Kesar had promised to bring the heads of the two children of the King of Hor on his way back. Then they arrived at a place where stones flew about between heaven and earth, and later on before the yak ' brown sugar.' 1 The dwarf told this yak that Kesar would play tricks on him, and the yak devoured Kesar at once. After Kesar had remained inside the yak for some time, he was advised by Ane bkur dmanmo to use his knife to make a way out. Thus the yak was killed.

Kesar was angry with the dwarf and threatened to use him as a riding-yak with a nose-ring. But the dwarf assured Kesar that the rest of the road was not dangerous, and therefore he was sent home.

Then Kesar arrived at a place where nine bridges were tied together, and where 100 soldiers of Hor had to keep watch. Kesar took the shape of a young lama, and caused much rain to fall. He made friends with the soldiers and built a house for them, the roof of which rested on a single post. One night when much rain fell, he tied a silk cord to the post, went outside, and tore the post down. All the soldiers were slain by the falling roof.

When Kesar arrived on the height of the Asalsal-pass, he had 100 riders in front of him and 100 riders behind him; when he came to the Along-plain, he had one rider in front of him, and one rider behind him. He turned up his sleeves three times, and the golden castle of Hor shook three times. Then he met the gont-herds of Hor, whom he told a

I I am very much inclined to explain the door of rocks which opens and closes of its own accord, as a development from the opening and closing of the ice on rivers and lakes in winter. I am lead to this explanation by the fact that in connection with the gate also half-stones (the stones flying about between heaven and earth), and perhaps a block of ice, the yak 'brown sagar,' are mentioned. The lakes and rivers are the gates to the underworld, the realm of the kin; and also in other mythologies we find a similar gate at the entrance to the underworld or realm of the dead.

and story about the ruin of Kesar and his family. When the herdsmen, who had been stolen from a Ling, cried, he showed them his true self.

3.

Kesar arrived in the land of Hor in the disguise of a beggar. There were four wells, one for the King of Hor, of gold; one for the Hor-lama, of copper; one for a'Bruguma, of turquoise; one for the smith of Hor, of iron. He soiled them all with old shoes, old cups, etc., and lay down in the road. At first the king's water-bearer arrived at the well. She had to jump over Kesar, because he would not make way. Next a Bruguma's water-bearer came to fetch water, and the beggar dropped a ring in her water-vessel. This ring went on a'Bruguma's finger, when she was washing her hands. Then a'Bruguma, having put on her dress of a Ling, went before the beggar to ask him about her friends in g Ling. The beggar said that Kesar had died, and gave a full description of the stupa erected in his memory, and of the rewards given to the lamas He also said, that her father's corpse was left on a plain, and that her mother was asking alms. 'a Bruguma was sorry on account of this news but thought that the beggar was Kesar.

Finally, the water-bearer of the smith Himis came to the well. She recognized in the beggar the same man whom she had seen riding across the Asalsal-pass with a retinue, and who had caused the castle of Hor to shake by waving his sleeves. Kesar told the girl that there had been 100 lice in front of him, and 100 behind him, and that he had waved his sleeves only because he was so pleased to see a village after the desert. He also said that he was the son of smith Himis, but the latter, when

arriving at the well, denied the fact.

One day, when the smith's daughter went to the pen-field, she saw the same beggar in it, eating peas and vomiting what he had caten. She went to tell her father, who came carrying the huge hammer and a pair of tongs. However, the beggar had already restored everything, and the field was more beautiful than it had been before. The father, believing his daughter to be a liar, tore out her cheeks with the tongs, and beat her with the huge hammer.

The smith said to Kesar, the beggar: "If you are my son really, you will be able to recognize my tools among the tools of 100 other smiths." The boy was able to do so, because Ane bkur dmanmo helped him by sitting down in the shape of a golden fly on every tool which was Himis' property. According to her advice the boy said: "The big hammer and the big tongs are missing!" This was actually the case. and Kesar was accepted as the smith's son.

One day lady 'a Bruguma went to the smith to have a golden ornament made. The new boy of the smith went before her dandy, having taken his cap off. He was blamed for this by the smith, but replied, that whoever takes off his but in gLing receives a piece of white cloth.1 There were, however, no coals ready, and Kesar and the smith's daughter were sent together to the wood, to make charcoal. They were ordered not to cut any wood from the holy forest of the king of Hor. Kesar destroyed the whole holy forest of the King of Hor, and on his way home, when crossing a brook, he said: "The shoes of the donkeys (who carried the charcoal) will become wet," and cut the hoofs off. Again the girl ran to her father to complain; but because everything was in good order on his arrival, the girl received a punishment once more.

On the next day lady 'a Bruguma went again to the smithy, and Kesar caused the golden ornament to get lost. Then be caused it to be found noderneath lady 'a Bruguma. Now he made a great noise, calling her a thief. a'Bruguma's maid-servant gave him a box on the ear for his impudence, so that his cap fell down. There the mark on his head could be seen, and 'a Brugumus recognized Kesar. He said that he would make the ornament, and did so, calling all the gods to his assis-

tance.

5.

Then 'aBruguma and the king of Hor agreed to call together all the heroes of Hor and let them try the famous bow. If the boy of smith Himis would be able to bend it, there would be no doubt that he was really Kesar. To prevent the boy from going to the tournament, Himis gave him a great number of arrow-heads to sharpen. The boy, however, finished this work in no time, and went to the assembly, where the minister "Nine-lives" had just been able to bend the bow as much as a barley-corn's breadth. The boy prayed that the famous bow might go to gLing and another bow be given him. [This took place apparently.] Then Kesar bent the bow in such a way that it broke and its fragments killed the heroes of Hor, whilst the bow-string caught the king of Hor's neck so that he was almost choked. Only Kesar was able to release him from it.

I This is the custom at burials and at weddings. A white cloth is worn on the cup. At weddings it is perhaps due to the idea that at the wedding the virgin dies. White is apparently the colour of mourning.

Does this mark on the crown of his head show the influence of Buddhist art?

On the next day there was a great wrestling match, and the strongest wrestler was the minister "Nine-lives." The smith, who wished to keep the boy at home, gave him a great number of needles to sharpen. The boy finished this work in no time, wrestled with the minister and killed him.

On the third day all the people assembled to see who would be able to ride on the horse Khula me'abar. It was so high, that nine stirrups lead up to its back. The smith told his boy to watch the house, to prevent him from coming. The boy brought the whole house on his shoulders to the sporting place and said, he would watch it there. He at once mounted the horse, rode on it head to tail, and up to the sky to the gLing land. There he exchanged it for an ordinary horse, rode up to the sky again, and let the horse drop so that it was smashed.

Now the lama of Hor had a dream, foreboding the death of the king and other sad events. Before the king and 'aBruguma had finished their council about the dream, the Agus of gLing arrived on the Srarpass, and Agu dPalle shot an arrow which hit the beam, that was the king of Hor's heart-artery. Nobody was able to extract the arrow, except the young smith (Kesar), and he did it only after 'aBruguma had prayed for the destruction of the king of Hor. This arrow, after having broken all the arrows of Hor, went back to dPalle's quiver.

6.

The king of Hor wished to send a spy to see if the army of gLing was approaching. As he liked the smith's boy ('Kesar) very much, he sent him. The daughter of the smith went to warn the king, but was sent home in disgrace. Therefore she told Kesar to destroy the alters of white, red, and black colour on the road, because they were the alters of Lhayul, Barbtsan, and Kluyul, and to honour a brown (smugpo) alter, because that was the alter of Hor! He did exactly the opposite. At a certain place the road was very narrow and the 40 men of Hor, who accompanied him, could hardly walk. There Kesar put on his invisible cap, and threw all the forty into the river.

The seven Agus had arrived on the Srarsrar-pass. Kesar sent them a letter with his horse. Then he remained hidden, so that only the tip of his hat, an end of his bow, and an arrow-notch could be seen. First of all he was discovered by Agu lTaba miggi rab, but Agu dPalle would not believe. When Agu dPalle finally saw him, Agu Gongma buthsa was sent against the spy of Hor. Kesar, taking the shape of a pigeon, fled, and Gongma buthsa pursued him, taking the

whape of a falcon. Saddenly Kesar took the shape of a mouse, and went into a hole of the ground, the Agu following him in the shape of a weasel. But Gongma buthsa, having become tired, went back to the encampment.

Then dPalmoi astag, the female Agu, went off to catch the spy of Hor. Kesar took the shape of a deer, and the Agu followed in the shape of a dog. Then Kesar fled in the shape of a fish, and the Agu followed in the shape of an otter. Again Kesar took the shape of a goat, and the Agu that of a wolf.\(^1\) After all, the horse of the Agu, being tired out, threw her off, when she was beating him. Then she mounted rKyang rgod dbyerpa, against the advice of the other Agus. When she came riding on his own horse, Kesar showed his true self. The Agu, however, was in bad temper and gave Kesar a lesson, saying, that through his forgetfulness great misery had come to the land of yLing.

Kesar went back to the king of Hor, and told him to prepare for war. The seven Agus, dPalle, Gani, Gongma buthea, lTaba miggi rab, rNa yyu rna rtsal, mDā dpon gongma and dPalmoi astay,² arrived seven days after Kesar, riding on horses, and leading horses behind them. The king of Hor wished to buy the horses and to take the men in his service. When aBruguma told him that the apparent horse-merchants were the heroes of gLing, he would not believe. Therefore he released Agu Angar Itsangspa from prison and asked him the same question. When the Agu gave the same answer, the king became angry and put

the Agu in an iron cage, which was banging down from the castle to half the height of the walls. Then mDā dpon gongma divided the rope with an arrow, and dPalmoi astag received the cage with the Agu when it fell down.

Now aBruguma tried to poison the Agus with poisoned beer, but mDa dpon gongma knew at once that it was poisoned; therefore he threw the vessel with his arrow up to the sky. Then a piece of earth flew up to the sky, and a piece of sky fell down to the earth (as a sign that it was poison). Then dPalle rgodpo, after having praised his arms, advanced to kill 'aBruguma, but was hindered by three of the Agus. 'aBruguma went to the castle, and told the king all what had happened.

¹ A similar scene we find in Ladakhi Songs, No. XXVI.

² This set of seven Agos is probably a more original set of them than the set of 18 Agos, as we have it in the preface. These seven Agos seem to be of a somewhat similar type of figures to the helpers in such folk-lore as "Sechse Kommen durch dil ganze Welt."

Then they resolved not to leave their castle again, and not to allow the son of the smith to enter it. Gongma buthsa (probably mDa dpon gongma originally) told 'aBruguma who was on the top of the castle, to pile up a heap of articles with a horse-hair on the top. He then sent an arrow into the middle of all of them and destroyed them all.

Then the men of gLing killed the whole army of Hor. When the young smith (Kesar) was sent against them, there was a sham-fight with wooden swords. Kesar once more sent the Agus bome, saying, that he alone would be able to retake 'a Bruguma.

8.

The boy went back to the smithy and made a box, into which he kept jumping in and out. Himis asked why he was doing so, and the boy said that from inside the box *lhayul* and miyul could be seen. The father wished to try, but as soon as he had got into the box, the boy locked it and lit a fire underneath. He did not open, until Himis had promised to assist him in making an iron rope, which could be thrown

to the top of the Hor castle.

Then Kesar carried the rope to the castle of Hor and threw it up. The iron book caught hold, and Kesar climbed up. When he had reached about half the height of the castle, he saw a white and a black bird fight with each other. The white bird was defeated, and together with him Kesar fell down to the ground. Ane bkur dmanmo knew that several stains from the smithy, left on Kesar's body, were the reason of his misfortune. She washed him and sent him up again. He succeeded, and then he caught mice and a cat which he sent into the king of Hor's bed, to prevent him from sleeping. During the next night he pricked the children of the king with needles and kept the whole family awake. Next morning he let his ring drop, and it went by itself on a'Bruguma's finger. Then a'Bruguma called up the king, and he rose to wrestle with Kesar. And bkur dmanmo told a'Bruguma to throw hard peas under the king of Hor's feet, and pap under Kesar's feet, but 'aBruguma would not do so because, although Kesar was her legal spouse, she had borne children to the king of Hor, 'a Bruguma had mixed peas and pap, but bkur dmanmo in the shape of a fowl separated them again, and the king of Hor was defeated.

He asked Kesar to spare his life, and offered all his land instead. Kesar was willing to let him live, but Ane bkur dmanmo reminded him

I According to the Khalatas version (continuation of the Sheh-version) be threatens to throw the box in the water.

once more of all the sins of Hor, and therefore he was killed with a poisoned knife. When he was stabbed, a tremendous amount of fat came pouring out of him, and Kesar would have been drowned in it, had not Ane bkur dmanmo offered it all to the gods, etc. The children of the king of Hor would not accompany Kesar, although the castle was destroyed and all the treasures carried away.

9.

When Kesar and 'aBruguma arrived at the door Tsau dung dung, Kesar remembered that the heads of the two children were required to induce the door to open of its own accord. He went back, cut off the heads of the children, and threw them towards the gate like a polo-ball, The door opened, and Kesar and a Bruguma, though she had fainted, rode through it. 'aBruquma said that she would not bear any more children to Kesar. Now she was punished in the following way: From the land of the dwarfs to gLing she was tied to the tail of the horse and dragged along. Then she had to be everybody's servant for three years, for three years lucerne was sown on her head and ploughed with Dzos; for three years she had to serve in the castle with leather round her knees; for three years she had to tend stone-partridges; for three years she had to milk the Senting-bird. In this way fifteen years had elapsed. Then one year was required to repair the gLing castle. Now 'aBruguma was made a lady again. The wedding lasted three days and three nights, and they lived in perfect happiness.

I Is this perhaps a similar expression to the German "Die Sonne ziecht." Wasser "?

माउँमा दें। Yeigpotse, alone, solitary.

মান'ন'ন্মান্ত্ৰা | solba bsadcas, 'kill the coal,' make charcoal.

यद विद | phang shing, spindle-stick-

राभूदा | ma leang, mother-willow, large kind of willow.

[51.5] khumbu, originally khombu, shell [of a wall-nut]. Assimilation to second syllable.

33 theore, all the time; mthsan theore, all through the night.

3.3% curum, imitates the sound of chewing-

মনুমত্যা brgyalcas, said of the voice of foxes; 'howl.'

TWQ | yyā, slate or flat stones.

shog sgra, whistling sound; the Sheh-version has shugs

feet, when walking or jumping. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

A'Eg | mi ngan, not bad.

35 | sod, about so much, related to theod; compare theam and sam-

33'5'35 | denna sod, just as much.

지통미국자 | mjug rdum,=mjug laum, basby-tailed.

ICFI cung kha, = skyung kha, raven,

shalls, originally 'frog'; is here understood to mean 'dwarf.'

মানাল সম্ভাবিত sems rku bcocas, 'steal the soul,' i.e., make other people to like me.

ব্ৰ'ঝাবা rgyama lan, rare occasion.

3"355" | risibiting, explained as meaning 'artery.'

W. 5 5 ohoho, exclamation.

মুস্ | khrasug, = khrabo, many-coloured.

ব্রুপ্রের্থ 'abrug 'abrisma, 'thunder-written,' name of Chinese silk with the pattern of clouds and dragons.

WE'Fat yar khyen, Yarkand.

न्द्र । grong grong, high-headed (of horses).

527515 | halman, good (of dried apricots).

সমাস্মান bal kholma, wool-spinner, name of the maid-servant of

होत्रचे। menze, clean, beautiful.

स्याचा ollo, clean, good.

원국교통 장기 skyab mdunma, instead of skyabs bdun; in this form the name would mean 'help in front of [you].'

55.55 | dung dung, shell-coloured; also in Tale No. III the dwarfs are called white.

इन्। ४८:55:1 brog thean dung dung (probably rdung rdung),

name of the door of two rocks which continually open and shut again.

इ.व.श.बर.वश.बर | rdoba sa phar nam phar, stones which con-

tinually fly about between earth and sky ; parallel to the preceding.

गुर्द्धारा | kara khamba, 'brown sugar,' name of a wild yak in the service of the king of Hor.

বৃদ্যবৃদ্ধ বিমা nag [nage] betancas, to behave basely-

है। rmidpa,=midpa, devour-

ब्रेन'हर'। steb chung, little axe.

মুম'ৱমা stubcas, mince [meat].

हैन तेन। rtsiblog, side of the ribs.

Tara | bolmo, soft.

15] thud, united [the nine bridges].

স্বার্থ gandre, a coat of many layers of cloth, sewn one on another.

शिनाडा । sikyim, silk [perhaps from Sikkim).

[57] 5 khragpa, the wide sleeves.

3,

지도 경시 Itsangeas, beg.

SE'SE | skyangeas, probably more correct than rgyangeas in previous tale; 'to fill.'

মুপ্রামাণ rmng blama, probably smug blama, the brown lama; the lama of Hor.

[7] rgyun, ribbands to fasten shoes.

এই বাবা ! lam gag, said to mean 'cross-way.'

ন্ম'তম। gomeas, step over.

জুলমাইন। zhabs rdon, = zhabs rdo, sockle. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

\$155 | snyan dar, melodious silk; name of the prayer-flags on the top of a mchod rten.

ASAWI 'abul ya, respectful for wages.

[35] lcam, 'wife,' name of the smith's daughter; another name of the same girl is choron; in the Sheh-version her names are Bhag 'adcommo and chorol.

. 4.

3.57551 cema 'abum, is also spelled byema 'abum; people are doubtful about this word. Some think it is a spoon, others a head-ornament.

ব্ৰান্ত্ৰ palkyi, palanquin,

538 Himis, name of the smith of Hor, the pronunciation seems to vary, sometimes it is Hemis.

\$1.351 thang rnyed, Kesar's name as a smith; is explained as the boy found on the plain'; should it not be a corruption of than rnyed? Later on Kesar receives the name Sengge don Idan.

ইবেতিয়| lhab theas, garden dedicated to the gods (lha); the b I cannot explain.

353| bungbu, for boughu, assimilation to the second syllable.

5 papu, cloth-shoes.

RAC'A | 'abangba, become wet; intransitive of sbangba, make wet,

ম্পা rago, hoof.

CIN'SN | lamcas, be diligent, ready for work.

W5 | yad, excellence.

ACS 38 | Ideongseas, examine.

noro, nobleman.

ম্প্রিব। mgo lead, box on the head-

* Fig 1 rmeba, here explained as meaning the 'crest on the head,' which is also an attribute of Buddha.

5.

| Arubcas, Lower Ladakhi for thubcas, be able.

Wan | yinam, recompense, Urdu.

ঠন্মতা theagema=theagma, sieve.

55 PK | drang khung, said to mean 'bow.'

ইবিব | minba,=menba, besides.

ব্রসহাত্য | 'athamscas, is here used for 'wrestle.'

न्त्र है। shubste, softly (of speech).

ANT SAI sholcas, disperse, go away.

२३६ न। 'abrui ka, the 'pillar which is the heart-artery' of the

king of Hor. The Khalatse version has 'abrussi ka; the s is probably due to the other formation of the genitive, see Lad. Grammar.

6.

Wal, =yar, a small piece of butter.

স্মতিতিইউ বিজ্ | garcha choronmo [or choronemo], a name of the smith's daughter; choron, = chos sgron, Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

555'4551 apung ylad, helper.

[ATE] khar ji, provisions. (Urdu.)

ব্রার্থা dmag rtsas, armour.

প্রসাহিত্য ljag res, turn to go to fight.

ন্মনুত্র | gongma buthsa, the boy from the upper [place];
name of an agu.

द्वारीयाचा laba miggi rab, name of the agu who is famous for his sharp eyes.

अर्थे हैं। sabitse, mouse.

THE NOT | yya seb, hole between loose stones.

うう可用 記しい rta nag khra glorings, the horse 'black and piebald, having long (lasting) lungs.'

इन्छ इउ। rna yyn rna rtsal (in the Preface he was spelled 'athal); name of the agu who is famous for his sharp cars.

প্রী gani, another spelling for dgāni; the agu may have received his name on account of his armour (gani).

7.

RIX | me ra, = me sgra, roaring of fire.

कर्य। charla, explained as meaning 'till the middle ' of a house-

হাল্যা slogpa, sheep-skin worn by women.

5 [37] bya khuyug, = khuyu, the 'hornless bird,' name of the sun-bird; perhaps because he is never of the shape of a horn, in opposition to the moon.

प्र- दर् प्रदा of a smith.

[15] pen, probably dpen, sign; Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

हा दिए । rgya long, a mirror brought from China.

কুমা myag, a single hair.

8.

55.51 purcha, peg.

स्वार्त | mal tsa, = mal sa, bed.

येव मा pon gro, bunch, bundle.

Tola | numen, is also a name of a lapis lazuli.

নাব্ৰমা ydubs, = ydub, ring.

E'Cl | ala, plaster.

र्वे प्रमारे। mali bag phe, pap.

자크 | muza, Yarkandi boots ; related to Urdu moza.

রমমতম। rnamscas, accept.

9.

সুম্বা gyang skor, wall round the castle.

Wसर्वेत्र। yamadulila, together.

মুখ্যা gra phog, the first blow in a polo-game.

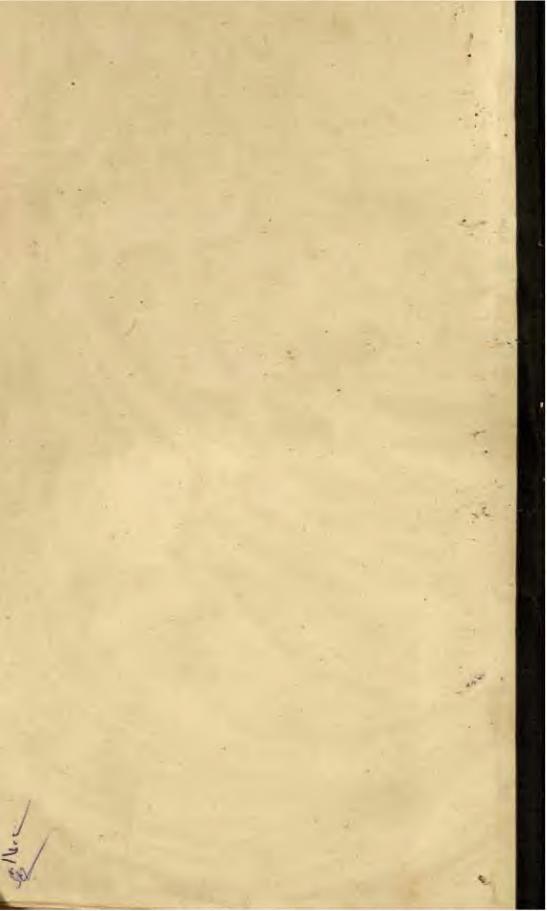
মুন্ তথা bkrudeas, to drag along.

धुनाहार्से | pugsmo, knee.

মার ইনা sentig, a yellow bird; (here the name of the sun-bird?).

প্রসাহাত বিশ্ব বিশ্ব হিন্দ প্রথম mthsogs, 'like the three brothers' (sons of dBangpo rgyab zhin ?). This is the Lower Ladakhi rendering of phun sum thsogs, perfect.





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